LATIN
COMPOSITION

THIRD YEAR
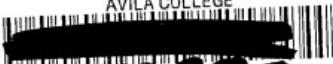
SCOTT-VAN TUYL

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LATIN COMPOSITION

FOR THE THIRD YEAR

By

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PREFACE

The exercises of Part I of this book are, with a few changes of minor importance, the same as those of the first part of the Cicero Composition published by the authors in 1913. The sentences for translation are based on the text indicated at the head of the lessons. The exercises of Part II are provided with Lesson Vocabularies and may be used with any selections which are read in the third year. The topics illustrated in any lesson of Part I are illustrated in the lesson with the corresponding number in Part II. By this arrangement it is made possible for the teacher to use any number of lessons from Part I and to follow these by lessons from Part II without losing the sequence of the topics in syntax.

In the arrangement of material, verb constructions have been placed first, as being likely to furnish the pupil more immediate help in translation. Grammar references are provided for the convenience of those teachers who prefer to have the form of statement in the grammar made the basis of the work.

The authors wish to acknowledge their indebtedness to Professor Charles Knapp of Barnard College for his suggestions regarding the first edition, and to Professor Frederick W. Sanford of the University of Nebraska, who has kindly read the proofs of this edition.

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THIRD YEAR LATIN COMPOSITION

PART ONE

LESSON I

FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

(CHAPTER 1)

1. Interrogative Particles

I. *A question which does not indicate what answer is expected, and which does not contain an interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb may have the enclitic -ne added to the emphatic word, usually the first of the sentence.*

Meministīne? *do you remember?*

II. *A question which implies by its form that the answer* "yes" *is expected is introduced by* nōnne (*occasionally by* nihilne).

Nōnne meministī? *do you not remember?*

III. *A question which implies by its form that the answer* "no" *is expected is introduced by* num.

Num meministī? *you do not remember, do you?*

A. 332, *a, b;* B. 162 2; II. 378; II.-B. 231 1.

2. Indirect Questions

An indirect question has its verb in the subjunctive mood.

Ignōrō ubi fuerīs, *I do not know where you were.*

A. 573, 574; B. 300; II. 649 II; II.-B. 537 *b,* 507 3.

Exercises

1. Have the consuls a decree of the senate against Catiline?
2. Does not the senate know all these things?   3. Cicero did
not order Catiline to be led to execution (death), did he?
4. We knew who had been called together, and what plan they
had adopted.   5. Do you wish to lay waste the city with fire
and sword?   6. You do not know how long this man has ex-
hausted our patience.   7. Cicero did not ask where Catiline had
been.   8. Had not the Romans often heard who killed Tiberius
Gracchus?   9. The authority of the senate was not lacking,
was it?   10. Have you not restrained this enemy by punish-
ment?   11. Do you see who has come into the senate?   12.
The fear of the people did not disturb (move) Catiline, did it?

LESSON II

(Chapters 2, 3)

1. *Cum* Descriptive Clauses of Situation

A subordinate clause introduced by cum, *meaning "when,"
if used to describe the situation in which the main act took
place, has its verb in the imperfect or past perfect subjunctive.*

Cum in senātum vēnisset, nēmō eum salūtāvit, *when he had
come into the senate, no one greeted him.*

A. 546; B. 288; H. 600 II; H.-B. 524.

2. *Cum* Causal Clauses

A subordinate clause introduced by cum, *meaning "since,"
gives the reason for the main act, and has its verb in the sub-
junctive (any tense).*

Cum hostis sit, cīvis esse nōn potest, *since he is an enemy, he
can not be a citizen.*

A. 549; B 286 2; H. 598; H.-B. 523.

3. *Cum* Adversative Clauses

A subordinate clause introduced by cum, *meaning "although," states a fact which is in contrast or opposition to the main clause, and has its verb in the subjunctive.*

Cum magnās cōpiās *habeat,* tamen eum nōn timēmus, *although he has large forces, still we do not fear him.*

NOTE. *With adversative clauses,* tamen *usually stands in the main clause.*

A. 549; B. 309 3; II. 598; H.-B. 523.

EXERCISES

1. When the camp had been located in Etruria, the number of the enemy increased. 2. Although we have a decree of the senate of this sort, still this man lives. 3. Since Catiline had not been arrested, the state was in great danger. 4. Do you not confess that Marcus Fulvius was killed justly? 5. The commander of the camp was not in the senate, was he? 6. Did you defend Catiline when the consul had said this? 7. The Romans remembered who (*plural*) had fled on that day. 8. Although you remain in the city, your plans have been checked. 9. You were not satisfied by the departure of the prominent men of the state, were you? 10. Since no one defends me, I shall flee from (**ex**) the city. 11. You know who is commander of the camp of the enemy. 12. When you were attempting (**mōlīrī**) the destruction of the state, I did not arrest you.

LESSON III

(CHAPTERS 4, 5)

1. Conditional Sentences, Future More Vivid

A future more vivid conditional sentence is a conditional sentence which refers to future time, and which gives no indication as to the attitude of the speaker or writer toward the

fulfillment of the condition. The conclusion is an assertion of future action or existence. The verbs stand in the future (or future perfect) indicative.

Sī manēbis, salvus eris, *if you remain, you will be safe.*

NOTE 1. *The future perfect is used to emphasize the idea of the completion of the act.*

NOTE 2. *In English, the present tense (with future meaning) is commonly used in the condition of a sentence of this type.*

A. 516 1, *a, c,* B 302 1 , H 574, 2, 3 , H.-B. 579 *a.*

2. Conditional Sentences, Future Less Vivid

A future less vivid conditional sentence is a conditional sentence which refers to future time, and which implies doubt on the part of the speaker or writer as to the fulfillment of the condition. The conclusion refers to a future act or situation as conceivable or imaginable without asserting that it will take place or be realized. The verbs stand in the present (or perfect) subjunctive.

Sī maneās, salvus sīs, *if you should remain, you would be safe.*

NOTE. *The perfect is used to emphasize the idea of the completion of the act.*

A. 516 2, *b, c,* B 303 , H 576 ; H -B 580.

EXERCISES

1. If you send these men, I shall exclude them. 2. If you (*plural*) should kill the consul, you would relieve me of great anxiety (*ablative*). 3. If I should be silent, I should be an enemy of my country. 4. If you set out, you will relieve us of (from) great fear. 5. Since you have attacked the whole state openly, I order you to withdraw from the city. 6. Cicero

did not find out all these things, did he? 7. If I should leave these men in the city, you would order them to withdraw. 8. When your associates had assembled, you assigned the parts of the city for setting on fire (for fires). 9. If Catiline kills his rivals, it will be a great calamity to the state. 10. Although the gates are open, still you remain in the city. 11. Do you not see here in the senate some who were with him? 12. You did not know who was watching for the safety of the state.

LESSON IV

(Chapters 6, 7)

1. Conditional Sentences Contrary to Fact

A conditional sentence which implies that the condition is not true has its verbs in the imperfect or past perfect subjunctive, the imperfect to refer to present time, and the past perfect to refer to past time.

Sī in urbe *essēs,* omnēs tē *timērent, if you were in the city, all would fear you.*

Sī in urbe *remānsisset, interfectus esset, if he had remained in the city, he would have been killed.*

NOTE. *Commonly the tense of the verbs in the two clauses is the same, but the imperfect may be used in one clause and the past perfect in the other, if the sense requires.*

A. 517 ; B. 304 , II. 579 ; H.-B. 581.

2. Non-committal Conditional Sentences

A conditional sentence referring to present or past time and not implying that the condition is either true or false has its verbs in the indicative.

Sī exercitus *adest,* urbs salva *est, if the army is at hand, the city is safe.*

Sī hīc homō amīcus *fuit*, iniūstus *fuistī*, *if this man was your friend, you were unjust.*

(*a*) *The imperative or the subjunctive may be employed in the conclusion instead of the indicative whenever the sense requires.*

Sī quid peccāvī, *ignōsce*, *if I have done any wrong, pardon* (*me*).

NOTE. *The future more vivid conditional sentence is merely a non-committal conditional sentence in future time.*

A. 515; B. 302; H. 574; H.-B 579.

EXERCISES

1. If you were in Etruria, we should not fear you. 2. If you are trying to kill the consul, you are an enemy of (to) the state. 3. If I had been moved by hatred, I should not have spoken thus. 4. If the ex-consuls left their seats vacant, they feared you. 5. If we leave the city, the citizens will not fear us. 6. If the laws should be disregarded, no one would be safe in the city. 7. Although these things affect (pertain to) the lives and safety of all, I shall pass them by. 8. If this fear were groundless (false), compassion would be due (owed to) you. 9. Does not the ruin (*plural*) of your fortunes threaten you at the next Ides? 10. If Catiline had withdrawn, he would have saved us from this fear (taken away this fear for us). 11. The ex-consuls did not greet you when you came into the senate, did they? 12. If you cannot appease your parents, avoid their presence.

LESSON V

(CHAPTERS 8, 9)

Purpose Clauses

I. *Purpose may be expressed by the subjunctive introduced by* ut, *or* (*if the purpose is negative*) *by* nē.

In templum convēnimus *ut* perīculum *vītārēmus, we assembled in the temple in order to avoid danger.*

Eōs exclūsī *nē* mē *interficerent, I excluded them that they might not kill me.*

A. 531 1 ; B 282 1, H. 568 ; H.-B. 502 2.

II. *A purpose clause which contains a comparative form of an adjective or of an adverb is regularly introduced by* quō *instead of* ut.

Gallōs arcessīvī *quō* cōpiās maiōrēs *habērem, I summoned the Gauls that I might have larger forces.*

A. 531 *a*, B. 282 1 *a*, H. 568 7 ; H.-B. 502 2 *b*.

III. *A purpose clause which is closely connected in thought with some noun or pronoun in the main clause may be introduced by a relative pronoun.*

Una legiō missa est *quae* impetum *faceret, one legion was sent to make an attack (which should make an attack).*

A 531 2 ; B. 282 2, H 590 ; H.-B. 502 2.

EXERCISES

1. Catiline wished to live at the house of (**ad**) Lepidus to avoid suspicion. 2. If he had been received by Lepidus, he would not have come to Cicero. 3. You did these things that you might seem braver 4. If I knew what these men think, I should not hesitate. 5. The senate decrees this, that the authority of the consuls may be greater. 6. These men were sent ahead to decide on a day with Manlius (who should decide, etc.). 7. If the Roman knights were silent, they approved. 8. I set out from the city in order that the consul might not lay violent hands on me. 9. If you should come to me, I would not receive you. 10. This man will go into exile that he may stir up (**cōnflāre**) unpopularity against the consul (for the consul). 11. The senate will send men to escort you to the gates. 12. Although you are a citizen, I order you to withdraw.

LESSON VI

(CHAPTERS 10, 11)

Clauses of Result

I.   *A subordinate clause introduced by* ut, *with its verb in the subjunctive, may be used to express the result of the main act.   The negative in a clause of result is* nōn.

Multī ita perterritī sunt *ut* ex urbe *profūgerent, many were so frightened that they fled from the city.*

A 537 1; B 284: H 570, H-B 521 2.

II.   *If the result clause is closely connected in thought with some noun or pronoun in the main clause, it may be introduced by a relative pronoun.*

Nēmō tam improbus erat *quī* nōn id iūre factum esse fatērētur, *no one was so disloyal that he did not admit that this was done justly.*

NOTE.   *The relative clause of result is especially frequent when the main clause contains a negative.*

A. 537 2; B. 284 2, H 591, 2; H-B 521 1.

EXERCISES

1. The number of the enemy was so great that our soldiers did not dare to make an attack.   2. No one is so desperate that he never wishes peace.   3. The time was so short that the commander could not wait for these men.   4. I kept you out of the consulship that you might not injure (**vexō**) the state as consul. 5. If your own wish had not trained you for this madness, this situation (thing) would not bring you distress.   6. You do not see any loyal (good) man in so great a number of your followers, do you?   7. Although the custom of our ancestors does not hinder me, still I shall not order you to be killed.   8. Have you not often neglected the safety of your [fellow] citizens?   9.

Since the Roman people have raised me to the highest [position of] authority, I shall not neglect their safety. 10. These men have undertaken a war so wickedly that they do not retain the rights of citizens. 11. If Italy should be laid waste in war, you would exult. 12. Your endurance of cold and hunger is so great that it seems incredible.

Note —Words enclosed in brackets are to be omitted in translation.

LESSON VII

(CHAPTERS 12, 13)

1. Substantive Clauses of Desire

Verbs expressing an idea of desire, such as those meaning to command, urge, persuade, request, and the like, may take as object (or as subject in the passive) a clause introduced by ut *or, if negative, by* nē, *with its verb in the subjunctive. Occasionally the subjunctive without* ut *is used.*

Rogāstī *ut* tē domī meae *adservārem, you requested that I take care of you at my house.*

Postulō *ut* temporibus reī pūblicae *cēdās, I ask that you yield to the necessities of the state.*

NOTE. *Such a clause may be used as an appositive of the object of any of these verbs.*

A. 563; B. 295, 296; H. 565; H.-B. 502 3

2. Substantive Clauses of Fact

Verbs meaning to happen, to bring about, and the like, may take a dependent substantive clause introduced by ut *with its verb in the subjunctive. The subjunctive in clauses of this kind expresses a fact. The negative is* nōn.

Accidit *ut* nēmō tē *vidēret, it happened that no one saw you.*

Effēcerant *ut* hae saepēs mūnīmenta *praebērent, they had caused these hedges to furnish protection.*   .

A. 568, B 297; H. 571; H.-B. 521 3.

EXERCISES

1. I demand that you answer these men. 2. The danger has caused us all to hold (brought it about that we all hold) the same opinion. 3. Who has persuaded you (*dative*) to strengthen this conspiracy of desperate men? 4. It happened that we were relieved from fear and anxiety for a little while. 5. There was no one so foolish that he did not then fear. 6. We beg (**petere**) that you will keep the enemies of the country away from the temples and houses of the city. 7. These men were so disloyal that our fathers did not give them the enjoyment (**ūsūra**) of one hour to live (for living). 8. We are withdrawing that we may not seem disloyal. 9. If he had led out all his [followers], this full grown plague of the state would have been destroyed. 10. If a sick man should drink cold water, he would seem to be relieved at first. 11. I promise you this that your diligence may be greater. 12. Fear of punishment caused many who were disloyal to withdraw (**exīre**) from the city.

LESSON VIII

SECOND ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

(CHAPTERS 1-3)

1. The Subjunctive with Expressions of Fear

Verbs and other expressions of fear or danger may be followed by a clause with the subjunctive introduced by nē *or* ut. *In this use* nē *means "that" and* ut *means "that not."*

Sociī eius timent *nē* in exsilium *eat, his associates fear that he is going into exile.*

Verēbāmur *ut* nūntius *mitterētur, we were afraid that the messenger would not be sent.*

A 564, B 296 2, H. 567; H.-B 502 4

2. Negative Commands (Prohibitions)

Negative commands in the second person (prohibitions) are commonly expressed by the imperative of nōlō (nōlī, nōlīte) *and the infinitive of the verb expressing the act forbidden.*

Nōlī hoc dīcere, do not say this.

NOTE. *Such commands are sometimes expressed by the imperative of* caveō *followed by the subjunctive with or without* nē, *and occasionally by the independent subjunctive (present or perfect) with* nē.

A 450, B. 276, c, H. 561; H.-B 501 3 a

EXERCISES

1. Catiline's associates were afraid that he would be driven from the city. 2. Do not drive him from secret plots into open brigandage. 3. He fears that Italy will be snatched from his grasp (jaws). 4. Can you persuade him to withdraw from the city? 5. Do not hope that my former leniency will be endless. 6. Do not demand that I arrest these men. 7. When the army had been collected, we preferred to remain here. 8. I did not know what you were awaiting. 9. If he had waged war openly, he would have been conquered. 10. If any one should accuse me, I should defend myself. 11. The danger was so great that Quintus Metellus prepared an army. 12. He set out that he might not be arrested and killed. 13. Although he has left the citizens unharmed, they fear that the danger has not been warded off. 14. I feared that he would not lead out those men with him.

LESSON IX

(Chapters 4, 5)

1. The Volitive Subjunctive

The subjunctive may be used to express an act as willed. The negative is nē.

I.   *The expression of will may take the form of urging someone to act together with the speaker.*

In urbe *maneāmus, let us remain in the city.*

II.   *It may take the form of a command to be carried out by someone else than the person addressed.*

Centuriō dē mūrō *dēscendat, let the centurion descend from the wall.*

Note.   *Rarely it may express a command in the second person.*

A. 439, B 273, H 559, H.-B. 500, 501

2. The Optative Subjunctive

The subjunctive may be used to express a wish. The present tense in wishes refers to future time, the imperfect to present time and the past perfect to past time.

(a) *Utinam is regularly employed to introduce the imperfect and past perfect of the optative subjunctive and sometimes to introduce the present. The negative is regularly* nē.

(Utinam) huic aliquandō grātiam referre *possīmus, O that we may some day be able to requite him.*

Utinam Clōdius *vīveret, would that Clodius were alive.*

Utinam omnēs cōpiās suās sēcum *ēdūxisset, would that he had led out all his forces with him.*

A. 441, 442, B 279, H 558, H.-B. 510, 511

Exercises

1. Let us grant one thing even now. 2. Let us point out the road to those who did not set out with Catiline. 3. Would that I had gained the thing (**id**) which I have been waiting for. 4. I hope that you may all see (O that you may all see) that a conspiracy has been formed against the state. 5. Let them not use up the resources of virtue in the practice of crimes. 6. Would that there were a place for leniency. 7. Would that Manlius were collecting all the desperate men from all Italy into his camp. 8. Let these gladiators confess that they are comrades of Catiline. 9. Do not allow these desperate men to remain to the peril of the state. 10. The Roman people feared that war was impending. 11. There is no punishment so great that it is not due this crime. 12. What has made you fear (brought it about that you fear)? 13. The time was so short that many remained in the city. 14. They are quiet that they may not incur the hostility of the loyal (good) citizens, who are our friends.

LESSON X

(Chapters 6-8)

1. The Concessive Subjunctive

The subjunctive is sometimes used to express a concession which is made for the sake of emphasizing the fact that what follows is true in spite of the concession. The negative is nē.

Sit Scīpiō clārus, erit profectō aliquid locī glōriae nostrae, *granted that Scipio is famous, surely there will be some place for honor to me.*

A. 440; B. 278; II. 559, 3; H.-B. 532.

2. The Subjunctive in Questions of Deliberation, etc.

The subjunctive is used in questions which imply that a command or an expression of duty or obligation is expected in reply. It is also used in questions which imply that something is impossible or which serve as a mere expression of indignation or incredulity. The negative is nōn.

Commemorem hās urbēs captās esse? *shall I remind you that these cities were taken?*

Quis arbitrārētur hoc bellum ab ūnō imperātōre cōnficī posse? *who would have thought that this war could be brought to an end by one commander?*

A. 444, B. 277; H. 559, 4, 5, 557, H.-B. 503, 517, 1.

EXERCISES

1. Granted that Catiline is very modest, he will not go into exile. 2. Shall I change my purpose and desert my friends? 3. Who would say that the consul has driven citizens into exile? 4. Shall I confess that I am an enemy to my country? 5. Since I am deeply in debt (in great debt), shall I fear war? 6. Granted that these men have great possessions, still they are not good citizens. 7. Let us ask why they hesitate to set out from the city. 8. May he turn his course from this career of crime to flight and exile. 9. Would that you who are so compassionate saw the danger. 10. If I had great possessions I should not desire war. 11. You are so shameless that you do not dissemble. 12. We have lands and buildings but we shall not take from our possessions in order to add to our credit. 13. Cicero did not fear that he would be thought a cruel tyrant. 14. Do not expect from Catiline a readjustment of accounts (new accounts). 15. Granted that the consul is watchful, the danger has not been warded off.

LESSON XI

(CHAPTERS 9, 10)

Clauses with *quīn, quōminus,* etc.

I. *Words and phrases of hindrance, prevention, and refusal, when accompanied by a negative, may be followed by* quīn *or* quōminus *with the subjunctive.*

Nōn recūsāmus quīn (or quōminus) *contendāmus, we do not refuse to fight.*

(*a*) *When no negative is used, the subjunctive with these expressions is introduced by* nē *or* quōminus.

Dēterrent reliquōs nē (or quōminus) frūmentum *cōnferant, they prevent the others from collecting grain.*

NOTE. *The use of* quōminus *with* recūsō *is limited to sentences containing a negative.*

A 558, *b;* B. 295, 3, II 568, 8, 595, 2, H.-B 502, 3, *b.*

II. *Words and phrases of doubt, when accompanied by a negative, are followed by* quīn *and the subjunctive.*

Nōn dubium est quīn amīcus *sit, there is no doubt that he is a friend (it is not doubtful, etc.).*

A. 558, *a;* B. 298; H. 595, 1; II.-B. 521, 3 *b.*

EXERCISES

1. There is no doubt that these men are burdened with debt. 2. We cannot be prevented from bringing help. 3. You do not refuse to attempt so great a crime. 4. I shall not prevent Catiline from perishing in brigandage. 5. There is no doubt that they are plotting massacre and proscriptions. 6. The immortal gods will hinder you from attaining that which you desire. 7. Granted that these men are assassins and criminals, they are nevertheless brave soldiers. 8. Shall I recall this class from Catiline? 9. If we cannot live honorably, let us perish honor◥

ably.   10. Would that we were able to call up Sulla from the
land of the dead (**īnferī**).   11. Do not build as if [you were]
rich.   12. I fear that the consul is watching.   13. There is no
doubt that Cicero warned them.   14. We cannot hinder them
from desiring choice estates.   15. I refuse to be of this class.

LESSON XII

(Chapters 11-13)

1. The Anticipatory Subjunctive

*The subjunctive may be used in subordinate clauses to refer
to an act as anticipated or expected.*

Legiō sē recēpit priusquam hostēs impetum *facerent, the
legion retreated before the enemy made an attack.*

Exspectābam dum mīlitēs revocārēs, *I was waiting until you
should recall the soldiers.*

Note.   *If the subordinate clause expresses an actual oc-
currence, it has its verb in the indicative.*

A 551, b, 553 ; B. 292, 293, III, 2 ; H. 603, II, 2, 605 ; H.-B 507, 4, 5.

2. Clauses of Reason with *quod, quia,* and *quoniam*

A clause of reason introduced by quod, quia, *or* quoniam
*has its verb in the indicative if the reason is given directly as
that of the speaker or writer, but in the subjunctive if it is
quoted as a reason expressed or held by some other person or by
the speaker or writer at some other time.*

Profectus est quod verēbātur, *he set out because he was
afraid.*

Grātiās cōnsulī ēgērunt quod rem pūblicam *cōnservāvisset,
they thanked the consul for having saved the state, i. e., because
(as they said) he had saved the state.*

A. 540 ; B. 286, 1, H. 588 ; H.-B. 554, 555, a.

EXERCISES

1. I waited until Catiline should lead out his army. 2. The consul wished to fight before the enthusiasm (*pl.*) of his forces should fail. 3. Metellus did not wait until the senate was called. 4. The praetor was sent into the district of Picenum before there was any uprising. 5. Cicero warned them because (as he said) they were citizens. 6. We have remained in the city because we do not wish to go forth. 7. The consul promised this on the ground that (because) the gods were defending the state. 8. There is no doubt that we have a brave army. 9. I could not hinder these men from remaining in the city. 10. Who would forget that this is his native country? 11. Since he is not a citizen, let him die. 12. If the colonists had been informed, they would have restrained the gladiators. 13. If you should die for your country, it would be a brave deed. 14. I checked (**prohibēre**) all his attempts before the danger was great. 15. We feared that the war would not be settled with you as leader.

LESSON XIII

THIRD ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

(CHAPTERS 1, 2)

1. Relative Clauses of Description

A relative clause which is used to describe the antecedent of the relative has its verb in the subjunctive.

Nēmō est quī nōn tē *metuat, there is no one who does not fear you.*

(a) *The clause of description is found most frequently with negative or indefinite expressions, such as* nēmō est quī, nōn est quī, nūllī sunt quī, multī sunt quī, quis est quī, *and the like.*

Multī erant quī eum *dēfenderent, there were many who defended him.*

(b) *A relative clause which is parenthetical in character or which is equivalent in thought to a main clause has its verb in the indicative, even though it serves to describe the antecedent. When the antecedent is a proper noun or a personal pronoun, the relative clause regularly belongs to one of these classes and so has its verb in the indicative.*

P. Cōnsidius, quī reī mīlitāris perītissimus *habēbātur,* praemittitur, *Publius Considius, who was regarded as thoroughly familiar with military affairs, was sent ahead.*

(c) *The subjunctive in these clauses commonly expresses a fact, but sometimes it is used to refer to an act or situation as possible or conceivable, or as an obligation.*

Nēmō erat cui· litterās *darem, there was no one to whom I could give a letter.*

A. 535; B. 283, 1, H 591, 1, 5; H.-B. 521, 1.

2. Clauses with *dignus, indignus,* and *idōneus*

The adjectives dignus, indignus, *and* idōneus, *are frequently followed by a relative clause with its verb in the subjunctive.*

Dignus est quī *mittātur, he is worthy to be sent.*

A. 535, *f,* B. 282, 3; H. 591, 7, H.-B. 513, 3.

EXERCISES

1. There were many who did not see the danger. 2. There is no one to whom this day is not pleasing. 3. He who founded this city is worthy of being [held] in honor among us (who should be in honor, etc.). 4. The leaders of this war are unworthy to remain in this city. 5. These envoys are suitable to be sent to Catiline. 6. You are not worthy to know this. 7. There were many who did not fear unpopularity. 8. All

were waiting for me to drive Catiline out of the city (until I
should drive). 9 The consul disclosed the situation (**rēs**)
because it was not known to (by) the others. 10. Do not give
this letter to the praetor. 11. Volturcius was not a friend of
Catiline, was he? 12. They drew their swords before they
made an attack. 13. If they were weak and helpless, you would
not fear them. 14. If the praetors should arrive at the Mulvian
bridge without [arousing] the suspicion of anyone, the danger
would be less.

LESSON XIV

(CHAPTERS 3, 4)

1. Conditional Clauses of Comparison

*A conditional clause of comparison is introduced by a word
or phrase meaning "as if"* (quasi, velut sī, tamquam, tam-
quam sī, *etc.*) *and has its verb in the subjunctive. The tense
of the verb in a clause of this type is regularly present or per-
fect if the main verb is present or future; it is imperfect or
past perfect if the main verb is in any past tense*

Eum metuērunt velut sī adesset, *they feared him as if he
were present.*

A. 524; B. 307; H. 584; H.-B. 504, 3.

2. Clauses of Proviso

A clause of proviso is introduced by dum, modo, *or* dum-
modo, *and has its verb in the subjunctive.*

Hoc dīcat, dummodo in exsilium *eat, let him say this, pro-
vided he goes into exile.*

A. 528; B. 310; H. 587; H.-B. 529

EXERCISES

1. I shall lay the matter before (**ad**) the senate as if I
thought nothing had been discovered. 2. Provided the letters

are surrendered, the fight will be stopped. 3. I shall open the
letters, provided these men assemble in the mornıng. 4. I sum-
moned Gabinius as if I suspected nothing. 5. Gaius Sulpicius
is suitable to be sent to the house of Cethegus (who should be
sent). 6. There is no one who believes that this year is ap-
pointed by destiny (fated) for the destruction of the state. 7.
There was no doubt that he wished to unite (join himself) with
the forces in the city. 8. Granted that these men are sooth-
sayers, they did not know this. 9. Shall I set fire to the city on
all sides? 10. Let us reveal what we know, without fear. 11.
Would that I had not given this letter to the Gauls. 12. We
were afraid that the Gauls would send cavalry into Italy. 13.
Provided Catıline approaches with an army, we shall set fire to
the city. 14. I shall brıng in Volturcius as ıf I did not have the
letters.

LESSON XV

(CHAPTER 5)

1. Indirect Discourse: General Statement

*In indırect discourse, a main clause expressing a statement
has its verb ın the infinıtıve with the subjĕct in the accusatıve,
a main clause expressıng a command has its verb in the sub-
junctive, and all subordınate clauses have their verbs in the
subjunctive.*

Ariovistus respondit: *sē* nōn sine exercitū iņ eās partēs
Galliae venīre *audēre* quās Caesar *possidēret, Ariovistus re-
plied that he did not dare come without an army into that part
of Gaul which Caesar had possession of.*

Caesar dīxit *sē* nōn longius quattuor mīlibus passuum
prōcessūrum eō diē; hūc posterō diē *convenīrent, Caesar said
that he would not advance farther than four mıles on this day,
(and) that they should meet him here on the day following.*

A. 580, 588; B. 314, 316; II. 642, 643; H.-B. 524, 1, 2.

2. Conditional Sentences Referring to Future Time in Indirect Discourse

A conditional sentence referring to future time in indirect discourse, whether future more vivid or future less vivid, has the verb of the conclusion in the future infinitive. The verb of the condition is in the present or perfect subjunctive if the verb on which the indirect discourse depends refers to present or future time, but in the imperfect or past perfect if the verb on which the indirect discourse depends refers to past time.

Lēgātōs 'ad Caesarem mīsit: sī Caesar *permitteret,* sē in castra *ventūrum esse, he sent envoys to Caesar (to say) that if Caesar would grant permission, he would come to the camp.*

A. 589, 1, 2, *a,* B. 319, 320; II. 646; H.-B. 534, 1, *b*

EXERCISES

1. The Gauls said that letters (tablets) had been given them by Lentulus. 2. Cethegus replied that he had these swords at his house (**apud sē**) because he was fond of good weapons. 3. Cicero thought Statilius would confess if the letter should be read aloud. 4. The consul said that the letters had been opened; [and] that I should bring in Gabinius. 5. We know that he will answer insolently if we give [him] the opportunity (**potestātem facere**). 6. Gabinius confessed that those things which the Gauls had charged were true. 7. You assent as if you recognized the seal. 8. Provided we answer consistently, the others (**cēterī**) will not confess. 9. Is there nothing which can recall you from this crime? 10. The lowest are worthy to be united with us (joined to us). 11. The Allobroges said that they would come if it should be necessary. 12. The consul said that Statilius had recognized the seal; that the letter should now be read aloud. 13. Lentulus did not deny those things which the Gauls charged, did he?

LESSON XVI

(CHAPTERS 6, 7)

1. Conditional Sentences Contrary to Fact in Indirect Discourse

In indirect discourse, the conclusion of a conditional sentence contrary to fact is expressed by the future participle with fuisse, *if the verb is active. The condition has the mood and tense which would have been used in direct discourse.*

Dīcit lēgātum auxilium *missūrum fuisse* sī perīculum *vīdisset,* he says the lieutenant would have sent help if he had seen the danger.

(a) If the verb of the conclusion is passive or has no future participle, futūrum fuisse *is used, followed by* ut *and the imperfect subjunctive of the verb in question.*

Dīcit *futūrum fuisse ut* auxilium *mitterētur* sī perīculum vīsum esset, *he says that help would have been sent if the danger had been seen.*

A. 589, *b*, B 321; H. 647, H -B. 581, *b* 1.

2. Implied Indirect Discourse

The subjunctive may be used in a subordinate clause to indicate that it is a quotation, although no main clause of indirect discourse stands in the context.

Servōs quī ad eōs *perfūgissent* poposcit, *he demanded the slaves who had fled to them.*

.A. 592; B. 323 , H. 649, I; H.-B. 535, 1, *a*

EXERCISES

1. I think that my colleague would not have removed these men from his counsels if they had been good citizens. 2. The praetor said that if Ceparius were present, he would give him into custody. 3. The senate decreed custody for those who were present. 4. The consul gave [them] an opportunity

(**potestātem facere**), if they wished to reply.   5. You see that
the praetors were praised because they were brave.   6. Cicero
thought that he should free Italy from war if he should punish
these enemies of the country.   7. Gaius Glaucia will be killed as
if he were a private citizen.   8. Provided the state is freed from
danger, a thanksgiving will be decreed.   9. All these soldiers
are worthy to be praised.   10. Who is there who would dare
say this?   11. We know that you would not have arrested
these men if they had not been the leaders of a dangerous war.
12. Do you think the praetors would have been praised if they
had not been brave men?

LESSON XVII

(CHAPTERS 8, 9)

1. The Imperative

*The imperative mood is used to express affirmative com-
mands.   The forms of the present tense are usually employed
except in the case of the verbs* memini *and* sciō, *of which the
future is used with present meaning.*

   (a) *The present forms of* sciō *are, however, occasionally
used.*   Memini *has no present forms.*

   Mūtā istam mentem, *change your purpose.*

   Scītōte mē vigilāre, *know that I am watching.*

   A. 448, 449, *a;* B. 281; H. 500, 2, II.-B. 496, *c.*

2. Tense Use with *dum*

A clause introduced by dum, *meaning "while," if used to
indicate the period of time within which the main act occurs,
has its verb in the present indicative.*

   Dum haec *geruntur,* ex urbe profectus sum, *while this was
going on, I set out from the city.*

Note.   Dum, *meaning "as long as," may take any tense of the indicative which the sense requires.*

A. 556; B. 293; H. 533, 4; H -B. 559.

EXERCISES

1. Remember that all these things have been managed by me.   2. Know that the gods have brought us aid in person (present).   3. Make a larger statue of Jupiter and turn it toward the east.   4. While these things were happening, the soothsayers assembled.   5. While the statue was being set up, these facts (things) were disclosed.   6. While you were denying all these things, we obtained (arrived at) these proofs. 7. The Romans thought that the gods would not have brought them aid if they had not been appeased.   8. Cicero resisted those (*dative*) who wished to make war on the Roman people. 9. Do not neglect your own safety and the hope of power. 10. I feared that these things would seem incredible to some. 11. There is no doubt that civil war is approaching.   12. Were you so infatuated as to deny that this city is ruled by the will of Jupiter?   13. Be assured (know) that the whole city is safe. 14. Lentulus entrusted the letter to the Gauls, who wished to conquer the Roman people.

LESSON XVIII

(CHAPTERS 10-12)

1. The Gerund and Gerundive

The gerund is a verbal noun.   The gerundive is the future passive participle, used in agreement with a noun or pronoun in a phrase which is equivalent in sense to a gerund and an object.

(*a*) *In the place of a gerund standing as the object of a preposition and itself governing an object the gerundive is always used.*

Nōs nōn   *pugnandō* sed *tacendō* superāre potuērunt, *they might have conquered us, not by fighting but by keeping silent.*

Haec ad *plācandōs* deōs pertinēbant, *these things tended to appease the gods.*

A 502, 503 , B 338, 339 , II. 626-631 , H -B. 609, 611.

2. The Gerund or Gerundive in Phrases of Purpose

The accusative of the gerund or gerundive construction with ad, *and also the genitive of the gerund or gerundive construction with* causā, *may be used to express purpose.*

Ad pācem petendam vēnērunt, *they came to ask for peace*

Vītandae suspīciōnis causā remānsit, *he remained for the purpose of avoiding suspicion.*

A. 504, *b*, 506 ; B 338, 1, *c*) 3, 339 , II. 626, 628 ; II -B 612, I, III.

EXERCISES

1. By conquering this enemy I have rescued you from a cruel destruction. 2. We shall not save the state by yielding. 3. I conducted myself thus for the purpose of saving you. 4. They are waging war for the purpose of destroying the state. 5. We have come for the purpose of seeing. 6. Remember that Gaius Marius was driven from the city and that many brave men were killed. 7. Avenge (*sing*) the cruelty of the consul and his friends. 8. While you were celebrating these days, your commander was defeated. 9. If I should assail the disloyal citizens, it would redound (**valēre**) to my glory   10. The conspirators did not wish to betray those who they said were their friends. 11. Many said that Marius would have crushed the enemy if he had defeated them. 12. I know that they will destroy the state if I do not defend it. 13. You have incurred

(undergone) unpopularity in saving us. 14. Cicero did not do this for the sake of living with enemies. 15. The citizens wished to see the consul before they departed to their houses.

LESSON XIX

FOURTH ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

(CHAPTERS 1, 2)

1. The Periphrastic Conjugations

1. *The First Periphrastic conjugation is made up of the future active participle and the forms of* sum. *It represents the subject as intending to do or about to do the act mentioned.*
    Nōn est itūrus, *he does not intend to go.*
    2. *The Second Periphrastic conjugation is made up of the future passive participle and the forms of* sum. *It expresses in the passive an act as a necessity or obligation.*
    Carthāgō dēlenda est, *Carthage must be destroyed.*

A. 194, *a;* B. 115, 269 3; H. 531; H.-B. 162.

2. Expressions of Obligation

The following methods of expressing obligation are frequently employed:
    (*a*) *The second periphrastic conjugation.*
    (*b*) Oportet *with the infinitive and subject accusative* (*sometimes with the subjunctive*).
    (*c*) *The forms of* dēbeō *with the complementary infinitive.*

A. 194 *b,* B. 115, 337 7 *b*) 1; H. 531; H.-B. 162.

EXERCISES

1. This danger which you see ought to be warded off. 2. We ought to endure these sufferings bravely. 3. I am about

to yield much (*plur.*) that I may rescue Italy from war.   4.
Gaius Gracchus was killed because he was about to stir up
the agrarian partisans (**agrāriī**).   5. These men have been
left to incite the Allobroges and to stir, up the slaves.   6. I
shall remedy many things by remaining silent.   7. We killed
these enemies of the country for the purpose of warding off
danger.   8. These men whom we hold are about to die.   9. I
ought to be moved by the sorrow of my son-in-law and my
daughter.   10. Death ought not to be unhappy for a philoso-
pher (**sapiēns**).   11. Cicero thought that the state would have
perished if he had not been consul.   12. Rescue Italy from
war and devastation, gentlemen of the senate.   13. Provided
you are safe, I shall not be anxious about myself.   14. Is not
the name of the Roman people worthy to be defended?   15.
We ought to see all the storms which threaten.   16. While you
were thinking of (**dē**) yourselves, I rescued the country from
war.

LESSON XX

(Chapters 3, 4)

Expressions of Place

I.   *With most nouns or pronouns, ideas of place are ex-
pressed as follows:*

(a) *Place where is regularly expressed by the ablative
with* in.

(b) *Place from which is regularly expressed by the abla-
tive with* ab, dē, *or* ex.

(c) *Place to which is regularly expressed by the accusative
with* ad *or* in.

*In agrō Pīcēnō dīlēctum habuit, he made a levy in the dis-
trict of Picenum.*

Ex prōvinciā dēcessit, he withdrew from the province.

Lēgātī in Galliam missī sunt, envoys were sent into Gaul.

II.   *But with names of towns and small islands, also with*
domus *and* rūs *the rule is as follows:*

(a) *Place where is expressed by the locative.*

(b) *Place from which is expressed by the ablative without
a preposition.*

(c) *Place to which is expressed by the accusative without
a preposition.*

Rōmae restitērunt, *they remained at Rome.*

Mē *domī meae* interficere cōnātī sunt, *they tried to kill me
in my own home.*

Brundisiō discessit, *he has departed from Brundisium.*

Domō molita cibāria trium mēnsium extulērunt, *they took
from home a three months' supply of ground grain.*

Catilīna nōn *Massiliam* īvit, *Catiline did not go to Marseilles.*

Rēx *domum* rediit, *the king returned home.*

NOTE 1.   *With such words as* locus *and* pars *and with any
noun modified by* tōtus, medius, *or* omnis, *place where may be
expressed by the ablative without a preposition.*

NOTE 2.   *The genitive of an adjective may be used to agree
with the locative* domī.

A 426, 427; B. 182 1, 2, 228, 229, 232; H. 491 I, II; H.-B. 433, 409, 385,
449, 451, 450.

EXERCISES

1. When the conspiracy had been disclosed in the city, we
thanked the consul. 2. The envoys of the Allobroges, who
had come from Gaul, wished to return home. 3. Why did not
Catiline go to Marseilles? 4. This kind of punishment has
often been employed in this state against disloyal citizens. 5.
We set out from home because we feared that we should be
condemned. 6. Titus Volturcius departed from Rome with
the Gauls. 7. Publius Lentulus thought that the Gauls would
send cavalry into Italy. 8. If Catiline goes (*future*) to Mar-
seilles, he will never return to Rome. 9. Those who wished to

kill the consul in his own home will be driven (**expellere**)
from the city. 10. All who have remained at Rome ought to
be given into custody. 11. The senate ought to follow the
proposal of Decimus Silanus. 12. The defendants were about
to confess because they feared punishment. 13. We have sur-
rounded them with guards for the purpose of taking away
hope. 14. I do not understand why you refused.

LESSON XXI

(CHAPTERS 5, 6)

Expressions of Time

I.   *The ablative without a preposition is used to denote the
time at which or within which an act occurs or a situation exists.*

Prīmā hōrā impetum fēcērunt, *they made an attack at the
first hour.*

A. 423, B 230, H 486; H -B. 439.

II.   *The time during which an act or situation continues is
regularly expressed in Latin by the accusative without a
preposition.*

Multōs annōs bellum gessērunt, *they waged war for many
years.*

A 423; B. 181 1; H. 417; H.-B. 387 II.

NOTE.   *Sometimes* in *is used with the ablative of Time·
Within Which, and* per *with the accusative of Time During
Which.*

III.   *Roman Dates.—Dates are expressed in Latin by
counting backward from three points in a month instead of by
counting forward from the beginning of the month as in
English. These three points are the Kalends (the first day
of every month), the Nones (the 7th of March, May, July,*

*and October and the 5th of all the other months), and the
Ides (the 15th of March, May, July, and October, and the
13th of all the other months).*

To express in Latin a given English date, for Nones or Ides,
subtract the day of the month in the English date from the
date of the Nones or Ides for that month and add one to the
result. For Kalends, subtract from the number of days in
the month given and add two. The result will be expressed
as so many days before the Nones or Ides of the month given,
or before the Kalends of the month following, the month being
indicated by an adjective agreeing with Nōnās, Īdūs, or
Kalendās. Thus the 8th of January is in Latin, ante diem vi
(sextum) Īdūs Iānuāriās, commonly abbreviated a. d. vi. Īd.
Iān. So March 28th is ante diem v Kalendās Aprīlēs. June 2d
is ante diem iv Nōnās Iūniās December 8th is ante diem vi
Īdūs Decembrēs. The day before the Nones, Ides, or Kalends
is prīdiē Nōnās, Īdūs, or Kalendās.

A. 631; B. 371, 372; H. 754, 755; H.-B. 662-671.

EXERCISES

1. The first oration against Catiline was delivered (**habēre**)
November 8th. 2. On that night Catiline fled from Rome
with a few friends. 3. Within a few days the whole plot was
disclosed. 4. For many years there had been a certain clash-
ing of factions (**partēs**) at Rome. 5. Lentulus was praetor
in the year in which Cicero was consul. 6. The men who have
attempted to destroy the city will be put to death within four
days. 7. For three years Catiline had sought the consulship.
8. On December 2d Lucius Caesar said in the senate that
Lentulus, the husband of his own sister, ought to be put to
death. 9. On the 25th of March a slave tried to burn my
friend's house. 10. I shall return home in six days, but I
shall not remain at home. 11. The enormity of such (so

great) a crime ought to be punished and the state ought to
be defended.   12. The consul asked what associate (compan-
ion) the senate was going to give him before the public assem-
bly.   13. You summoned Catiline to destroy the state.

LESSON XXII

(Chapters 7, 8)

1. Ablative of Agent

*With passive verbs, the noun or pronoun which denotes
the person by whom the act is done is put in the ablative with
ā or ab.*

Litterae *ab Lentulō* datae sunt, *the letter was given by
Lentulus.*

Note   *With the second periphrastic conjugation, the dative
of agent is used.*

A. 405; B. 216; H 468; H.-B. 406 1.

2. Ablative of Means

Means is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.

Sp. Mānlium suā *manū* occīdit, *he killed Spurius Manlius
with his own hand.*

A. 409; B. 218; H. 476; H.-B. 423

3. Ablative of Accompaniment

*The ablative with cum is used to denote the person with
whom one is associated in doing an act.   But cum may be
omitted in military phrases if the noun is modified by an
adjective other than a numeral.*

Cum M. *Lūcullō* in Siciliam profectus est, *he set out to
Sicily with Marcus Lucullus.*

A. 413; B. 222; H. 473, 1, 474; H.-B. 419, 420.

<center>Exercises</center>

1. Supreme power has been retained by the Roman people for many years.   2. Our fathers, by whom this city was founded, did not all hold one and the same opinion.   3. We who vie with you in (dē) love for the state will defend the city with our swords.   4. The shop-keepers (those who are in shops) fear that their profits (*sing.*) will be lessened by war. 5. Our enemies wish to perish with all the Roman citizens rather than alone.   6. The slaves are present with the multitude of free-born [citizens]   7. These men came to Cicero's house on the 8th of November.   8. On the same day all the clerks had assembled with equal zeal for (of) defending the state.   9. Some born at Rome regard (judge) this as a city of the enemy.   10. The consul feared that he would perish at his own house.   11. The temples of the city ought to be protected (dēfendere) by you.   12. I was about to assure you that all were present.   13. These men knŏw that all their profit is maintained (alere) by peace.   14. This day will unite all loyal men with us.   15. The enthusiasm (*plur.*) of the freedmen was observed by the free-born citizens.

<center>

LESSON XXIII

(Chapters 9-11)

1. Genitive of Description
</center>

The genitive of a noun, modified by an adjective, is sometimes used to describe a person or thing.

Magnae virtūtis erant, *they were (men) of great ability.*

(*a*) *Aside from its use in expressions of measure this genitive is mainly limited to words modified by* eius *or by the adjectives* magnus, maximus, summus, *and* tantus.

Cōnsilium eius modī, *a plan of this kind.*

A. 345 ; B. 203 , H. 440, 3; 447 ; H.-B. 355.

2. Ablative of Description

The ablative of a noun, modified by an adjective, is also frequently used to describe a person or thing.

Pompeius erat *magnā temperantiā. Pompey was (a man) of great self-control.*

NOTE. *In many instances there is no particular difference between the use of the ablative and the genitive as thus employed. But phrases of measure are always expressed by the genitive and physical qualities most frequently by the ablative.*

A. 415, B. 224; H 473 2; H-B. 443

EXERCISES

1. Why did the senate honor the consul with decrees of this kind? 2. Cicero said that Marius was [a man] of undying fame (**glōria**). 3. The danger of many years will be warded off by the aid of loyal citizens. 4. If I had not been a man of great diligence, I should not have saved the state. 5 The victor returned from the province with his army. 6. A thanksgiving ought to be decreed to him (**is**) by whom the state has been saved. 7. Since you have a consul who is brave, you ought not to hesitate. 8. To defend the city at this time is [an undertaking] of great difficulty (toil). 9. You have decided today regarding the fortunes of all. 10. Defend the temples and homes of the city for one night. 11. We returned to Rome on April 9th. 12. Nothing can frustrate (**fallere**) my hope of saving the state. 13. Although I have refused honors (**insignia**) of this sort, still the Roman people will always remember who saved the state. 14. If Scipio had not been a man of great courage, he would not have compelled Hannibal to return to Africa.

LESSON XXIV

THE MANILIAN LAW

(Chapters 1-3)

1. Ablative of Comparison

With an adjective or an adverb in the comparative degree the ablative may be used in the place of quam (*than*) *and the nominative or accusative.*

Patria mea mihi cārior vītā est, *my country is dearer to me than life.*

A. 406; B. 217; H. 471; H.-B. 416.

2. Ablative of Degree of Difference

Degree or measure of difference is expressed by the ablative.
Paucīs ante diēbus, *a few days ago* (*before by a few days*).

NOTE. *The most frequent use of this construction is in phrases of time with* post *or* ante, *and with* multō (*the neuter singular of* multus) *accompanying words which express or suggest comparison*

A. 414; B. 223; H. 479; H.-B. 424.

EXERCISES

1. What place is more pleasing than the Forum, which has always been open to me? 2. This war is more serious than all the wars which our ancestors waged. 3. The province will be defended much more easily (more easily by much) because our army is now in Asia. 4. A few years ago many Roman citizens in Asia were murdered. 5. A war of this kind is not more dangerous than peace. 6. We ought to send a commander who is much better prepared (more prepared) for this war. 7. Pompey, who is a man of unusual ability, will easily defend our allies and tributaries. 8. At that time the

kingdom of Ariobarzanes was entirely (all) in the power of
the enemy. 9. Murena was recalled to Rome before the king
had been conquered (**superāre**). 10. The daily practice of
speaking has brought me ability for public action (**agere**)
11. For several years the Roman people have contended with
this king. 12. It will be much more difficult to wipe out that
stain. 13. The king was not braver than our commanders.
14. A man of the highest authority ought to be chosen.

LESSON XXV

(CHAPTERS 4-6)

1. Ablative of Separation

*Words meaning to separate, deprive of, restrain, relieve of,
be free from, be in want of, be absent, and the like, take the
ablative of separation, often with ab or ex.*

Magnō mē metū līberābis, *you will free me from great fear.*

(*a*) *The verb* careō, *to lack, is followed by the ablative of
separation without a preposition.*

Exercitus *frūmentō* caret, *the army lacks grain.*

NOTE. *With* līberō, *and words of similar meaning, the
ablative of separation, if referring to a person, regularly has a
preposition.*

A. 401, 402; B. 214; H. 461-465, H.-B. 408, 410.

2. Ablative of Accordance

*The ablative, commonly without a preposition, is used to
refer to that in accordance with which an act is done.*

Id *voluntāte* meā factum est, *this was done in accordance
with my wish.*

NOTE. *Sometimes the preposition* ex *or* dē *is used.*

A. 418 a; B. 220 3; H. 475 3; H.-B. 414.

EXERCISES

1. Gnaeus Pompey has by his superhuman wisdom freed us from the dangers of this war. 2. We shall defend the province both from disaster and from the fear of disaster. 3. Mithridates at that time was deprived of (carēre) part of his kingdom. 4 It will be disgraceful for you to be deprived of the glory of so great a realm. 5. The war in Asia and in Spain will be carried on in accordance with one plan. 6. In accordance with the customs of our ancestors, we shall not permit this king to remain (be) unpunished. 7. The terror of our allies is much greater than their danger. 8. Was the army of Mithridates braver than the Roman army? 9. We ought to send a commander who is [a man] of great self-control and great kindness. 10. If we had sent a commander of this kind to Asia, the attacks of the enemy would have been checked. 11. Many thousands of Roman citizens have been killed by the enemy. 12. This king tortured an ambassador of the Roman people by flogging and chains. 13. We shall be deprived of honor if we do not defend these states. 14. Pompey freed all our harbors from fear in a short time.

LESSON XXVI

(CHAPTERS 7-9)

1. Ablative with *ūtor*, etc.

The deponent verbs ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior, *and* vēscor, *and their compounds, have their objects in the ablative.*

Quō usque abūtēre *patientiā* nostrā? *how far will you exhaust our patience?*

A 410; B. 218 1; H. 477; H.-B. 429.

2. Ablative with *dignus* and *indignus*

With the adjectives dignus *and* indignus *a dependent noun or pronoun is in the ablative.*

Hoc erat eīs indignum, *this was unworthy of them.*

A. 418 *b;* B. 226 2, H 481, II. B. 442.

3. Ablative with *nītor* and *frētus*

The verb nītor (*also* innītor) *and the adjective* frētus *may take a dependent ablative.*

Nōn *insidiīs* nītēbantur, *they did not rely on ambuscades.*

Hoc polliceor nōn hūmānīs *cōnsiliīs* frētus, *I do not promise this, relying on human wisdom.*

A. 431, *a;* B. 218 3, H 476 3; H-B. 438

EXERCISES

1. We have used these revenues that we may defend the provinces. 2. You wish to benefit by (enjoy) the fortunes of these citizens who are engaged in business in Asia. 3. I have always performed my duty (**officium**) in the perils of my friends. 4. Our army gained possession of several towns in the kingdom of Tigranes. 5. These honorable men are worthy of trust. 6. We have often sent to the provinces men who are unworthy of praise. 7. Our allies see the danger, but they rely on your wisdom. 8. On account of fear the leaders did not use the opportunity. 9. Relying on the resources (**cōpiae**) of other kings Mithridates is again waging war. 10. Are not his shattered fortunes worthy of compassion? 11. The Roman people would have been deprived of the Forum if the fleet had been defeated. 12. This very famous city was freed from the dangers of siege by Lucius Lucullus. 13. In accordance with your order part of the soldiers were dismissed by Lucullus. 14. Cicero said that our commander came into Pontus with an army.

LESSON XXVII

(CHAPTERS 10-12)

1. Ablative of Manner

The ablative with cum *is used to express manner. But* cum *may be omitted if the noun is modified by an adjective.*

Magnā cum cūrā (or magnā cūrā) fīnēs suōs tuentur, *they guard their territories with great care.*

NOTE. *Some ablatives of frequent occurrence, such as* cāsū, iūre, iniūriā, vī, *are used without a preposition even when not accompanied by an adjective.*

A. 412; B. 220, H. 473 3; H.-B. 445.

2. Ablative of Attendant Circumstance

The ablative is sometimes used to refer to a circumstance or situation attending an act or state.

Minus facile eam rem imperiō *nostrō cōnsequī poterant, they could accomplish this less easily under our rule.*

NOTE. *Sometimes the idea of attendant circumstance is so closely related to that of manner as to make it of little consequence which name is used for a particular example.*

A. 412; B. 221; H. 473 3, H.-B. 422.

3. Ablative of Route

The way or route by which one goes may be expressed by the ablative without a preposition.

Hāc viā ībimus, *we shall go by this route.*

A. 429 *a;* B. 218 9; H. 476; H-B. 426.

EXERCISES

1. All these things were accomplished by him with great speed. 2. He waged wars in Spain and in Sicily with great courage. 3. At that time our armies crossed from Brundisium with great peril. 4. The two kings began to wage war with great prestige (**auctōritās**). 5. Envoys who were coming to us by sea from foreign nations were captured by the pirates. 6. Cicero returned to Rome by the Appian Way. 7. In that war the Roman commander displayed (used) great knowledge of military affairs. 8. The state has always enjoyed his wisdom, and his industry in action (*gerund*). 9. Has not Mithridates exhausted your patience? 10. Would that we had many brave men who were worthy of triumphs. 11. In danger (*plur.*) we rely on the advice and authority of those who are free from (**carēre**) fear. 12. In accordance with his custom Pompey demanded hostages. 13. If we had kept the islands free from pirates, they would not have been deserted. 14. We have with great effort (toil) defended our own homes. 15. Many wars have been brought to a conclusion by this man with great success (**fēlicitās**).

LESSON XXVIII

(CHAPTERS 13-15)

1. Genitive with Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting

The verbs meminī *and* reminīscor, *remember, and* oblīvīscor, *forget, frequently have their objects in the genitive case. But if the object is a neuter pronoun or adjective, it is always in the accusative.*

Reminīscantur veteris *incommodī, let them remember the disaster of long ago.*

A. 350; B. 205, 206; H. 454; H.-B. 350.

2. Genitive with Verbs of Accusing and Condemning

*Verbs of accusing, condemning, and acquitting may have a
dependent genitive expressing the crime or fault charged.*
    Prōditiōnis accūsātus est, *he was accused of treason.*

A. 352; B. 208; H. 456, H.-B 342.

3. Genitive of Indefinite Value

*The genitive may be used to express indefinite value or
price. The construction occurs chiefly with the adjective forms*
magnī, parvī, tantī, quantī, plūris, minōris, maximī, minimī,
and the like.
    Hīc homō *tantī* fuit, *this man was of so much importance*
(*value*).

A. 417; B. 203 3, 4; H 448, 1; H.-B. 356.

EXERCISES

1. Our allies will never forget the self-control and the affa-
bility of this commander. 2. They remember the disasters
which our armies have brought. 3. We remember the avarice
of many who have been sent into those regions. 4. No one
could accuse Cicero of eagerness for (of) a province. 5. You
seem to condemn these men for avarice. 6. The consul accused
many generals of pleasure-seeking (**libīdō**). 7. Men in these
places have forgotten the splendor of our realm. 8. In war
prestige is considered of great importance (value). 9. They
know with how great kindness (**hūmānitās**) our ancestors
ruled those nations. 10. It will be worth the cost (it will be
of so much value) provided the province has a strong guard.
11. These cities have many statues and pictures which are
worthy of our knowledge. 12. Centurionships will not be
sold in the army of a commander who is free from avarice.
13. Do these men confess that they have used the money

drawn from the treasury? 14. The enemy remember his compassion but fear his courage   15 You forget the complaints regarding the injuries of others

LESSON XXIX

(CHAPTERS 16-18)

1. Genitive with *interest* and *rēfert*

The impersonal verbs interest *and* rēfert *take the genitive to refer to the person concerned. In the place of the genitive of a personal pronoun, however, the ablative feminine singular of the corresponding possessive adjective is used.*

Caesaris interest, *it is of importance to Caesar.*

Meā rēfert, *it is of importance to me.*

The degree of concern may be expressed by an adverb, a neuter accusative, or a genitive of indefinite value.

Magnopere reī pūblicae interest, *it is of great importance to the state (concerns the state greatly).*

Multum Cicerōnis interest, *it is of great importance to Cicero.*

Magnī nostrā interest, *it is of great importance to us.*

The subject may be an infinitive with or without a subject accusative, a neuter pronoun, or an indirect question.

A. 355, B. 211; H. 449; H.-B. 345

2. Genitive with Verbs of Emotion

The impersonal verbs miseret, paenitet, piget, pudet, *and* taedet *may have a dependent genitive to refer to the cause of the feeling expressed by the verb and an accusative to refer to the person affected.*

Numquam *factōrum* meōrum mē paenitēbit, *I shall never be sorry for my deeds (it will never repent me).*

A. 354 b, B. 209; H. 457, H.-B. 352.

Exercises

1. It is of importance to the Roman people that his authority be increased.   2. What this man has accomplished (**gerere**) on land and sea will be of great importance to you.   3. If Hortensius had said this, he would be ashamed of his words. 4. The pirates will be sorry (repent) if our praetors are captured.   5. I pity that state which cannot defend its own ports. 6. In those times magistrates of the Roman people were not ashamed of the Forum.   7. It was of importance to the Romans to hold the sea.   8. Cicero accused Mithridates of cruelty, because he had killed many Roman citizens.   9. The Romans remembered the naval discipline of the Carthaginians whom their ancestors had defeated.   10. If we should not defend the sea coast, we should not be worthy of power (**imperium**). 11. Pompey is worthy to receive (Less. XIII, 2) the army from those who have it.   12. Our ancestors waged wars with unusual good fortune and their army was invincible (unconquered). 13. If you are brave, you are not ashamed of the truth.   14. It is of importance to the province that Pompey be sent.

LESSON XXX

(Chapters 19-21)

1. Subjective Genitive

A noun which denotes action sometimes takes a dependent genitive to indicate the subject of the act.

Adventū *Caesaris, by the coming of Caesar.*

A. 343 Note 1 ; B. 109 , II. 440 1, 447 ; H -B. 344.

2. Objective Genitive

A noun or adjective which denotes action sometimes takes a dependent genitive to indicate the object affected by the act.
   Amor *patriae, love of country.*

A. 348; B. 200; II. 440 2; H.-B. 354.

3. Genitive of Material

The genitive is sometimes used to refer to the material of which a thing is composed or to the persons or objects making up a collective noun.
   Multitūdō *hominum, a multitude of men.*

A. 344; B. 197; H. 441; H.-B. 349

EXERCISES

1. Cicero said that he did not fear the veto of the tribune. 2. Our allies place all hope of safety in Pompey. 3. Scipio, who destroyed Numantia, had an army of brave soldiers. 4. The memory of his uprightness has caused the allies (Less. VII, 2) to demand him. 5. The edict of the consul did not prevent me from saying this (Less. XI, I). 6. Do you not see that a multitude of enemies threaten our allies? 7. It is of importance to the allies that the war be undertaken. 8. Hortensius said what he believed, and he is not ashamed of his opinion. 9. Your ancestors did not pity those whose cities Scipio destroyed. 10. Gabinius, who wishes to be a legatus, has never been accused of baseness. 11. We have not forgotten the customs of our ancestors, but we are trying to suit new plans to new conditions (**cāsus**) of the times. 12. In my opinion, fellow-citizens, the consul ought not to hesitate. 13. Relying on his own counsel he organized an army and waged war with the enemy. 14. This one young man performed (**fungī**) the duty of two consuls.

LESSON XXXI

(Chapters 22-24)

1. Dative with Special Verbs

Most verbs meaning to favor, please, displease. trust, distrust, believe, persuade, serve, obey, resist, envy, threaten, pardon, and spare, govern the dative.

Frātrī suō persuāsit, he persuaded his brother.

Note: Opitulor *and* auxilior, *both meaning to help,* imperō, *command, and* noceō, *injure, also take the dative.*

A. 367; B. 187 II *a*; II. 426, II-B. 362.

2. Passive Use of Verbs Which Govern the Dative

Verbs which in the active take only a dative are used impersonally in the passive. The dative is retained.

Mihi persuāsum est ut īrem, I was persuaded to go (it was persuaded to me).

A. 372; B. 187 II *b,* II. 426 3, H-B. 364 2

3. Dative of Possession

The possessor of something may be denoted by the dative, with the noun denoting the thing possessed used in the nominative as the subject of a form of the verb sum.

Mihi sunt duo frātrēs, I have two brothers.

A. 373; B. 190; II. 430, H-B. 374.

Exercises

1. We favor Pompey, because he is a man of great prestige.
2 Why do not these leaders yield to (obey) the judgment of the whole Roman people? 3. The allies see why our commander did not resist the fleet of the enemy. 4. The dignity of

Pompey, who has been sent to Asia, is envied. 5. We have as authority Gaius Curio, a man of great ability and foresight. 6. Because Pompey has a fleet, the province will suffer no damage. 7. Our soldiers could not be persuaded to keep (**cohibēre**) their hands from the king's (*adj*) gold. 8. If we send an army of avaricious soldiers, we shall suffer (be visited with) greater disgrace. 9. Quintus Catulus has often heard the complaints of our allies. 10. We did not send a fleet to Asia on account of a desire for (of) war. 11. It is of importance to me to seek protection from (for) dangers. 12. Never, Gaius Manilius, will you be ashamed of this law. 13. The Roman people, who are present with such (so great) enthusiasm, will not be sorry for their perseverance. 14. We have many provinces which must be defended. 15. Cicero persuaded the Romans to choose Pompey.

LESSON XXXII

ARCHIAS

(CHAPTERS 1-3)

1. Dative of Purpose

The purpose or end which something serves or is intended to serve is often expressed by the dative.

Duās legiōnēs *subsidiō* mīsit, *he sent the two legions as reënforcements.*

A. 382; B. 191; H. 425, 3; H.-B. 360.

2. Dative of Reference

The dative is often used to denote a person who is likely to be affected favorably or unfavorably by an act or situation, or with reference to whom an act is said to be done or a situa-

*tion to exist. Occasionally the dative is thus used to refer to
things.*

Vōbīs cōnsulite, *consult for yourselves.*

(*a*) *The dative of reference is often used together with the
dative of purpose.*

Novissimīs praesidiō erant, *they served as a guard for the
rear.*

(*b*) *With forms of* sum *the dative of purpose is frequently
translated like a predicate nominative.*

Auxiliō eīs fuit, *he was a help to them.*

A. 376; B. 188, H. 425, 4, H.-B. 366-368.

3. Dative of Separation

*Some verbs which express an idea of taking away are fol-
lowed by a dative instead of an ablative.*

Mīlitī scūtum dētrāxit, *he snatched a shield from a soldier.*

Note. *This is really a dative of reference used to indicate
the person affected by the act of taking away.*

A. 381; B. 188 2 *d*); H. 427, H.-B. 371.

Exercises

1. This pursuit has always been a [source of] profit to me
and to my friends. 2. Does it not seem strange to you that
I use this style of speaking? 3. Many will confess that my
voice has been a [means of] safety to them. 4. Although I
am not a poet, the pursuits of culture have been a great advan-
tage (ūsus) to me. 5. I ask that you consult for [the interests
of] this very learned man. 6. Quintus Catulus, both father
and son, favored Aulus Licinius because he was a poet. 7. To
me this man whom I am thus able to help has always been a
leader in (**ad**) these pursuits. 8. You have a privilege which
is suited to this defendant. 9. The jurors will easily be

persuaded to grant this privilege   10. His coming was known to
Marius, who was then consul.   11. At that time practice in (of)
speaking was not neglected at Rome.   12. This art is a common
bond for those who have devoted themselves to the pursuits
of culture.   13. The pursuits of culture were a [means of]
training for Cicero and for many other Romans.   14. Do not
take away (**ēripere**) from us this common bond.   15. Reputa-
tion for ability will never be taken away from you.

LESSON XXXIII

(CHAPTERS 4-6)

1. Dative with Compounds

With many verbs compounded with ante, ob, prae, *and* sub,
*the noun or pronoun connected in sense with the preposition
is put in the dative.   An accusative will also be used if required
by the meaning of the verb.*

Eum *exercituī* praefēcistī, *you have placed him in command
of the army.*

(a) *The dative may also be used in the same manner with
compounds of* ad *and* in *when motion is not expressed, and
occasionally with compounds of a few other prepositions.*

Fīnitimīs bellum īnferunt, *they   make   war   on   their
neighbors.*

A. 370 ; B. 187 III ; H 429 ; H.-B. 376

2. Dative with Adjectives

*Many adjectives, such as those meaning agreeable, friendly,
like, suitable, and their opposites, take the dative to refer to
the object toward which the quality is directed or with refer-
ence to which it is said to exist.*

Vōbīs accommodātus, *suited to you.*

A. 384 ; B. 192 ; H. 434, H.-B. 362.

3. Genitive with Adjectives

*The genitive may be used to modify adjectives of desire,
knowledge, ignorance, skill, memory, fullness, power, sharing,
and the like.*

Appetentēs *glōriae, desirous of glory.*

NOTE. Similis *takes sometimes the genitive, sometimes the*
dative. *In Cicero it is used more frequently with the genitive*

A 349 ; B. 204 , H. 450 , H.-B. 354

EXERCISES

1. There are many who surpass (**antecellere**) this praetor
in honesty. 2. Since you grant to others time for celebrating
games, why should you censure me? 3. In the conduct of
public affairs I have always set before me the examples of
brave men. 4. These pursuits are suited to me because I
relax my mind by them. 5. Do you not wish to be enrolled in
a state which is like Heraclea? 6. If the Luculli had not been
friendly to Archias, they would not have received him into
their home. 7. These books are full of precepts which seem to
me wise. 8. If you were familiar with literature (*not abla-
tive*), you would be delighted with this man. 9. Since he was
desirous of the favor of Lucullus, he was enrolled at Heraclea.
10. Although these pursuits have been a pleasure to me, they
have never withdrawn me from my friends. 11. You wish to
take away the right of citizenship from him, because he is a
friend of Lucullus. 12 Metellus seems to me very conscien-
tious, because he was disturbed by the erasure of one name.
13. The records which you desire are not like the testimony
of these men who have come for the sake of this trial. 14.
Proofs will not be lacking to you if you ask (*future*).

LESSON XXXIV

(Chapters 7-9)

1. Accusative of Exclamation

The accusative is sometimes used in exclamations.
Ō fortūnātam *rem pūblicam, O lucky state.*

A. 397 *d*, B. 183, H 421, H.-B. 399

2. Two Accusatives with Verbs of Naming, etc.

Verbs of naming, calling, appointing, thinking, and the like, may have in addition to the direct object a second accusative in predicate relation to the direct object.

Hanc invidiam *glōriam* putō, *I consider this unpopularity an honor.*

(*a*) *With the passive of these verbs the direct object becomes the subject and the predicate accusative becomes a predicate nominative.*

Cicerō *cōnsul* creātus est, *Cicero was elected consul.*

A. 393; B. 177; H 410; H.-B. 392.

3. Adverbial Accusative

The neuter accusative of some adjectives and the accusative of a few nouns may be used adverbially, chiefly to express the idea of degree.

Ille imperātor *plūrimum* potest, *that commander is very efficient (is powerful in the highest degree).*

A. 397 *a;* B. 185, II. 416 2; H.-B. 387 III.

Exercises

1. O surpassing skill, which won so much love from us all!

2. O sacred name of poet, dishonored by no barbarian race!

3. Cicero often calls Ennius a great poet.   4. Lucullus was

called a distinguished man because he opened up Pontus and
routed the forces of the enemy. 5. Do you think Laelius was
aided in no respect by literature in (**ad**) the cultivation of
virtue? 6. The Roman people were very powerful in war, on
land and sea. 7. Cato was called a learned man in those times.
8. Mithridates who had made war on (**bellum inferre**) us was
defeated and his army was routed. 9. Fame will never be
taken away from Homer, whose name has been sacred in every
age. 10. That poet was dear to Scipio, because he had honored
with praise (*plur.*) the name of the Roman people. 11. If you
are familiar with the laws (Less. XXXIII, **3**), you know that
Archias is a citizen. 12. Natural ability (nature) without
learning is of more avail than learning without natural ability.
13. Africanus is called by Cicero a god-like man. 14. I have
often said that learning is (for) a solace and refuge for
adversity.

LESSON XXXV

(Chapters 10-12)

1. Correlatives

*A number of adjectives, pronouns, and conjunctions are
often used correlatively. Among the most important correla-
tives are the following:*

Cum . . . tum, *not only . . . but also*
Tantus . . . quantus, *as great . .   as*
Tālis . . . quālis, *such . . . as*
Tot . . . quot, *as many . . . as*
Totiēns . . . quotiēns, *as often . . . as*
Eō . . . quō, *to the place to which, as far as*
Alius . . . alius, *one . . . another*
Aliī . . . aliī, *some . . . others*
Alter . . . alter, *one . . . the other.*

A. 152, 323 *g;* B. 341 3, 140; H 657 4; H.-B. 144, 564.

EXERCISES

1. We all know that this man has written not only Greek verses but also Latin verses. 2. The one was from Rudiae (*adj.*), the other was a Heraclean, sought by many states. 3. Pompey did not have as many writers of his deeds as [did] Alexander. 4. My love of glory is as great as you have said. 5. This commander adorned the temples of the city as often as he waged war. 6. Would that we had such a commander as Scipio was. 7. Some scorn celebrity, others wish to be mentioned. 8. Our glory will penetrate as far as (to the place to which) our weapons have gone (**pervenīre**). 9. One was presented with citizenship, another was rejected. 10. These dangers are not so great as we have always thought. 11. I achieved those things in my consulship not only for the safety of the city but also for the lives (*sing.*) of the citizens. 12. O the charm of glory. 13. Alexander called Achilles a fortunate young man. 14. Sulla was very powerful as a commander. 15. Fame was called by Cicero a great reward of toils and dangers.

PART TWO

LESSON I

1. **Interrogative Particles**
2. **Indirect Questions**

(For rules, see page 7)

VOCABULARY

ask, **rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
attempt, try, **cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum.**
belief, **opīniō, -ōnis,** F.
can, am able, **possum, posse, potuī.**
condemn, **damnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
consul, **cōnsul, cōnsulis,** M.
dangerous, **perīculōsus, -a, -um.**
increase, **augeō, -ēre, auxī, auctum.**
innocent, **innocēns,** *gen* , **innocentis.**

know, **intellego, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum.**
never, **numquam.**
people, **populus, -ī,** M.
Roman (*adj*), **Rōmānus, -a, -um.**
senate, **senātus, -ūs,** M.
send, **mittō, -ere, mīsī, missum.**
state, **rēs pūblica, reī pūblicae,** F.
unpopularity, **invidia, -ae,** F.
why? **cūr.**

EXERCISES

1. Is not this belief dangerous to you and to the state?
2. An innocent man can not be condemned, can he? 3. Are
you attempting to increase the unpopularity of the senate?
4. Do you know why this belief is dangerous to the state?
5. The consul asked why they had condemned an innocent
man. 6. We know who is attempting to increase the unpopu-
larity of the consul. 7. Did not the Roman people send[1]
this man into Sicily?[2] 8. The Roman people have never con-
demned[1] an innocent man, have they? 9. Do you ask who was
sent into Sicily? 10. Is not the unpopularity of the consul
dangerous to the senate? 11. You will not attempt to condemn

these men, will you ? 12 I know why my unpopularity has
been increased.

¹ The Latin verb will be in the singular number
  ² For words not given in the vocabularies accompanying the lessons, see
the vocabulary at the end of the book

LESSON II

     1. *Cum* **Descriptive Clauses of Situation**

     2. *Cum* **Causal Clauses**

     3. *Cum* **Adversative Clauses**

(For rules, see page 8.)

VOCABULARY

army, **exercitus, -ūs,** M

brave, **fortis, -e.**

come, **veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventum.**

danger, **perīculum, -ī,** N

deceive, **dēcipiō, -cipere, -cēpī
-ceptum.**

disclose, **patefaciō, -facere, -fēcī,
-factum.**

embassy, **lēgātiō, -ōnis,** F.

enemy, **hostis, hostis,** M. *and* F.
(*an enemy of one's country*),
inimīcus, -ī, M. (*a personal
enemy*).

fear, take fright, **timeō, -ēre, -uī.**

great, **magnus, -a, -um.**

he, she, it, **is, ea, id.**

his, her, its, *when reflexive,* **suus,
-a, -um;** *when not reflexive,* **eius.**

many, **multī, -ae, -a** (*plu. of* mul-
tus, -a, -um).

our, **noster, -tra, -trum.**

plan, **cōnsilium, -ī,** N.

prepare, **comparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

see, **videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsum.**

still, *adv.,* **tamen.**

EXERCISES

    1. Catiline took fright (feared) when I had disclosed his
plans. 2. Although we saw the danger, we did not prepare an
army. 3. Since you are innocent, you will not be condemned.
4. Since the Roman people¹ saw the danger, they sent² an army
into Africa. 5. Although we have a brave army, still the dan-
ger is great. 6. When the consul was in Sicily, many embassies
came to him. 7. You did not attempt to deceive the Roman

people, did you? 8. We knew who was disclosing our plans.
9. Did not the enemy send an embassy to the consul? 10.
Many[3] ask why we do not prepare an army. 11. When the
army had been sent into Gaul, the plans of the senate were
disclosed. 12. When the enemy saw our plans, they sent an
embassy.

   [1] When the subject of the subordinate clause is the same as that of the
main clause, it usually stands outside of the subordinate clause. "The Roman
people, since they saw," etc.
   [2] See note 1, Lesson I.
   [3] Adjectives are often used as substantives, the masculine and feminine
to refer to persons, and the neuter to refer to things

LESSON III

1. Conditional Sentences, Future More Vivid
2. Conditional Sentences, Future Less Vivid

(For rules, see pages 9, 10.)

VOCABULARY

all, omnis, -e.
ally, socius, -ī, M.
city, urbs, urbis, F.
defend, dēfendō, -ere, dēfendī, dē-
   fēnsum.
fleet, classis, classis, F.
god, deus, -ī, M.
honorable, honestus, -a, -um.
if, sī; if not, unless, nisi.
lose, āmittō, āmittere, āmīsī,
   āmissum.

mention, commemorō, -āre, -āvī,
   -ātum.
misfortune, calamitās, -tātis, F.
often, saepe.
outrage, flāgitium, -ī, N.
plunder, spoliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
praetor, praetor, -ōris, M.
rejoice, laetor, -ārī, -ātus sum.
temple, templum, -ī, N.
unwilling, be unwilling, nōlō,
   nōlle, nōluī.

EXERCISES

   1. If you disclose the plans of the senate, I shall not defend
you. 2. If the consul should not prepare an army, he would
be an enemy of the Roman people. 3. If the praetor should

lose this fleet, we should not be able to defend our cities. 4. If you condemn this man, the Sicilians will rejoice. 5. When Verres was praetor, he plundered many temples of the gods. 6. Although the Sicilians are our allies, their temples have been plundered by a Roman praetor. 7. Since I am unwilling to increase the misfortunes of these men, I shall not mention all your outrages. 8. Have not honorable men often been condemned in Italy? 9. The praetor has not lost the fleet, has he? 10. Do you know who sent this embassy to the consul? 11. If I should mention your outrages, I should increase the misfortunes of our allies. 12. If an embassy comes to the senate, the fleet will not be sent to¹ Africa.

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¹ In with accusative

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LESSON IV

1. **Conditional Sentences, Contrary to Fact**
2. **Non-committal Conditional Sentences**

(For rules, see page 11.)

VOCABULARY

acquit, absolvō, -solvere, -solvī, -solūtum.

always, semper.

at once, statim.

beautiful, pulcher, -chra, -chrum.

betray, prōdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum.

cowardly, ignāvus, -a, -um.

a coward, ignāvus, -ī, M.

desert, dēserō, -serere, -seruī, -sertum.

elect, creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

friend, amīcus, -ī, M.

help, iuvō, -āre, iūvī, iūtum.

hope, spēs, speī, F.

juror, iūdex, iūdicis, M.

no, *adj.*, nūllus, -a, -um, *gen.* nūllīus.

openly, palam.

power, potestās, -tātis, F.

report, dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum.

say, dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictum.

your, *of one person,* tuus, -a, -um; *of more than one person,* vester, -tra, -trum.

EXERCISES

1. If the consul had seen the danger, he would have sent a
fleet.   2. If we feared your power, we should have a larger
army.   3. If you were innocent, you would not be deserted by
your friends.   4. If the enemy are preparing an army, our
danger is great.   5. If you condemned an innocent man, you
increased the unpopularity of the Roman people.   6. If he
had not been a coward, he would not have betrayed the city.
7. If Hortensius is (shall be) elected consul,[1] Verres will be
acquitted.   8. If you should say this openly, it would be re-
ported to Cicero[2] at once.   9. You have not always tried to
help your friends, have you?   10. Although Hortensius is
your friend, still you will not be acquitted.   11. Since the
jurors are honorable men, you have no hope.   12. Do you know
who plundered the temples of the gods in this beautiful city?

[1] What construction follows words of *electing, appointing, making,* and
the like, when used in the passive?
[2] ad with accusative

LESSON V

Purpose Clauses

(For rules, see pages 12, 13.)

VOCABULARY

announce, **nūntiō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

anxious, **sollicitus**, '-a, -um.

at night, **noctū**, *adv.*

bravely, **fortiter.**

call, **vocō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

dare, **audeō**, -ēre, ausus sum.

fight, **pugnō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

find out, **reperiō**, -īre, repperī, re-
pertum.

forewarn, **praemoneō**, -ēre, -uī,
-itum.

generously, **līberāliter.**

long, **diū.**

powerful, **potēns**, *gen.*, potentis.

regarding, **dē**, *prep. w. abl*

remain, **maneō**, -ēre, mānsī, mān-
sum.

reply, **respondeō**, -spondēre, -spon-
dī, -spōnsum.

silent, be silent, **taceō**, -ēre, -uī,
-itum.

that, *conjunction*, **ut**; quō (*with
comparatives*); that not, **nē.**

treat, **tractō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

.   Exercises

1. The soldiers are fighting bravely to defend (that they
may defend) the city. 2. We shall send your friend to an-
nounce this to the praetor. 3. You treated the soldiers gener-
ously that they might remain with[1] you longer. 4. These men[2]
were called to the praetor at night that I might not find it out.
5. Why did you not come to forewarn me? 6. Cicero did this
that he might have more powerful friends. 7. If you had treated
us generously, we should have helped you. 8. If Verres did
not have powerful friends, I should not be anxious. 9. If
Hortensius is elected consul, I shall not fear Cicero. 10. If
the soldier does not dare to reply, he is not a brave man. 11. If
he should dare to reply, he would be a brave man. 12. Al-
though the praetor is your friend, Cicero will not be silent
regarding these things. 13. We shall remain in the city in
order that our friends may not be anxious.

[1] Enclitic
[2] Omit the word *men* in translation

LESSON VI

Clauses of Result

(For rules, see page 14.)

VOCABULARY

accuse, **accūsō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

admire, **admīror**, -ārī, -ātus sum.

citizen, **cīvis**, **cīvis**, M. *and* F.

corrupt, **corrumpō**, -rumpere, -rūpī,
  -ruptum.

cruel, **crūdēlis**, -e.

defendant, **reus**, -ī, M.

escape, **effugiō**, -fugere, -fūgī.

leave, **relinquō**, -linquere -līquī,
  -lictum.

no one, **nēmō**, *dat.* **nēminī**, *acc.* **nē-**

minem, *gen. and abl. supplied
  from* nūllus.

place, **locus**, -ī, M. (*usually neuter
  in plural*).

prepared, **parātus**, -a, -um.

retain, **retineō**, -tinēre, -tinuī, -ten-
  tum.

safe, **tūtus**, -a, -um.

seem, **videor**, -ērī, vīsus sum.

town, **oppidum**, -ī, N.

watchful, **vigilāns**, *gen.*, vigilantis.

win, **vincō**, -ere, vīcī, victum.

EXERCISES

1. Ariovistus was so cruel that the Gauls feared him.   2.
The Roman praetor is so watchful that we can not escape.
3. My friend is so honorable that[1] every one admires him.
4. There is no one so cowardly that he will not defend the city.
5. The soldier remained in this place that he might not seem
cowardly.   6. We are fighting to win, and we shall win.   7.
The consul left soldiers in the town in order that our allies
might be safer.   8. If his friend had been elected consul, you
would not have accused him.   9. If I had been prepared, the
defendant would not have escaped.   10. Our danger would be
great if this juror should be retained.   11. If we have (shall
have) a brave army, we shall be able to defend the town.   12.
Cicero was so watchful that no one was able to betray the town.

[1] *that all admire him*

LESSON VII

1. **Substantive Clauses of Desire**
2. **Substantive Clauses of Fact**

(For rules, see page 15.)

VOCABULARY

affair, thing, rēs, reī, F.

avarice, **avāritia**, -ae, F.

bring about, cause, efficiō, -ficere,
  -fēcī, -fectum.

court, iūdicium, -ī, N.

demand, postulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

desire, cupiō, -ere, -īvī, -ītum.

happen, it happens, accidit (*third
  person of* accidō, -cidere, -cidī).

industry, industria, -ae, F.

intolerable, intolerābilis, -e.

money, pecūnia, -ae, F.

persuade,   persuādeō,   -suādēre,
  -suāsī, -suāsum.

promise, polliceor, -ērī, pollicitus
  sum.

same, īdem, eadem, idem.

so great, tantus, -a, -um.

undertake, suscipiō, -cipere, -cēpī,
  -ceptum.

upright, integer, -gra, -grum.

urge, hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum.

EXERCISES

1. The Sicilians persuaded me[1] to undertake this affair.
2. All urge that this man be acquitted.   3. My industry has
caused the Roman people to see (brought it about that the
Roman people see) the danger of the courts.   4. It happened
that the praetor was a friend of Cicero.   5. Your avarice is so
great that it seems intolerable.   6. No one was brave enough to
undertake (so brave that he would undertake) this affair.   7. I
shall disclose the danger at once, in order that you may not be
deceived.   8. Verres sent the same men to promise money to
the jurors.   9. I desire to be consul[2] in order to have greater
power.   10. If Metellus had been an upright man, he would
not have deserted his friends.   11. The Roman people demand
that you shall not acquit this defendant.   12. The danger to
the state has caused me to mention this outrage.   13. You
have not attempted to corrupt these upright jurors, have you?

[1] Dative.
[2] Nominative.

LESSON VIII

1. **The Subjunctive with Expressions of Fear**
2. **Negative Commands (Prohibitions)**

(For rules, see pages 16, 17.)

VOCABULARY

ascend, ascendō, -ere, ascendī, as-
  cēnsum.
avaricious, avārus, -a, -um.
boat, nāvis, nāvis, F.
cross, trānseō, -īre, -iī, -itum.
deep, altus, -a, -um.
foreign, exterus, -a, -um.
hill, collis, collis, M.
nation, nātiō, -ōnis, F.
only, alone, sōlus, -a, -um, *gen.* sō-
  līus.

province, prōvincia, -ae, F.
quaestor, quaestor, -ōris, M.
river, flūmen, flūminis, N.
scorn, contemnō, -temnere, -temp-
  sī, -temptum.
seek, quaerō, -ere, quaesīvī, quae-
  sītum.
whole, tōtus, -a, -um, *gen.* tōtīus.
wish, voluntās, -tātis, F.
without, sine, *prep. w. abl.*

EXERCISES

1. I feared that the quaestor would mention[1] your misfortunes.   2. Many fear that the city will not be defended.[1]   3. Do not, senators, scorn the wish of the people.   4. Do not seek money only.[2]   5. Foreign nations fear that we are all cruel and avaricious.   6. We urge you not to send this man to[3] Sicily. 7. It happened that the river could not be seen from the hill. 8. The river was so deep that we could not cross without boats. 9. If the praetor had not been avaricious he would not have plundered these temples.   10. If you should ascend the hill, you would be able to see the whole town.   11. We have acquitted this man that we may not seem cruel.   12. The Roman people feared that the consul would not defend the provinces.   13. Do not fear that this defendant will be acquitted.

[1] For tense, see A. 482, 483; B. 267 1, 2; H. 543; II.-B. 476.
[2] Adjective.
[3] In

LESSON IX

1. The Volitive Subjunctive
2. The Optative Subjunctive

(For rules, see page 18.)

VOCABULARY

camp, **castra, -ōrum**, N. *pl*

charge, **crīmen, crīminis**, N.

father, **pater, patris**, M.

find, **inveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum.**

fortune, **fortūna, -ae**, F.

lictor, **līctor, -ōris**, M.

move, **moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtum.**

opinion, **sententia, -ae**, F.; **opīniō, -ōnis**, F.

present, be present, **adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus.**

provide, take care, **prōvideō, -vidēre, -vīdī, -vīsum.**

remind, **commoneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.**

resist, **resistō, -sistere, -stitī.**

set forth, **explicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

strict, **sevērus, -a, -um.**

summon, **arcessō, -ere, -īvī, -ītum.**

unfortunate, **miser, misera, miserum.**

withdraw, **discēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum.**

witness, **testis, testis**, M.

EXERCISES

1. Let us summon these unfortunate men.   2. Let us not set forth the whole charge.   3. Would that strict jurors had always been found.   4. Would that your opinion were the same.   5. Let us remind Glabrio that his father was[1] a brave man.   6. May our towns and cities always be safe.   7. The allies feared that they would lose all their fortunes.   8. Do not resist the Roman people.[2]   9. I feared that you would not summon the friends of this unfortunate man.   10. Would that our nation did not seem avaricious.   11. It happened that we did not have this power.   12. Would that the witnesses were present. 13. Would that the lictors of the consul had not influenced (moved) you.   14. If the citizens feared me, I should not remain in the city.   15. Let us take care (provide) that this shall not happen.   16. The soldier persuaded us to withdraw[3] from the camp.

[1] Infinitive with subject accusative
[2] Dative
[3] Not infinitive

LESSON X

1. The Concessive Subjunctive

2. The Subjunctive in Questions of Deliberation, etc.

(For rules, see pages 19, 20.)

VOCABULARY

bind, **vinciō, -īre, vīnxī, vīnctum.**

boy, **puer, puerī,** M.

chain, **vinculum, -ī,** N.

day, **diēs, diēī,** M. *and* F.

diligence, **dīligentia, -ae,** F.

happy, **laetus, -a, -um.**

hostage, **obses, obsidis,** M.

king, **rēx, rēgis,** M.

lead to, **addūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.**

magistrate, **magistrātus, -ūs,** M.

monument, **monumentum, -ī,** N.

order, **iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iussum**

presence, in the presence of, **apud,** *prep. w. acc.*

throw, **coniciō, -ere, coniēcī, coniectum.**

wealth, **dīvitiae, -ārum,** F. *pl.*

EXERCISES

1. Granted that Gavius is a Roman citizen, still I shall throw him into chains. 2. Shall I say this in the presence of the magistrate?· 3. Granted that your friend has great wealth, he is never happy. 4. Shall we praise the diligence of the boy by whom this fact (thing) was reported? 5. Let us lead this man to[1] the Mamertine magistrate. 6. Would that Verres had not come on that day. 7. Do not order the hostages to be bound. 8. Did not the Sicilians fear that you would plunder the monuments of the kings? 9. Who caused this Roman citizen to be bound (brought it about that, etc.)? 10. All who were present urged that these unfortunate men should not be thrown into chains. 11. We have reported this fact in order that[2] our diligence may seem greater. 12. Granted that the lictors are present, still the consul is in great danger. 13. Who would order Roman citizens in Italy to be bound?

[1] ad
[2] What conjunction introduces a purpose clause containing a comparative?

LESSON XI

Clauses with *quīn, quōminus,* etc.

(For rules, see page 21.)

VOCABULARY

burn, set fire to, **incendō**, -cendere, -cendī, -cēnsum.

centurion, **centuriō**, -ōnis, M.

dismiss, **dīmittō**, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum.

doubtful, **dubius, -a, -um**; there is no doubt, **nōn est dubium.**

forces, **cōpiae, -ārum,** F. *pl.*

fortify, **mūniō**, -īre, -īvī, -ītum.

give, **dō, dare, dedī, datum.**

grief, **dolor, dolōris,** M.

neglect, **neglegō, -ere, neglēxī, neglēctum.**

prevent, **dēterreō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.**

refuse, **recūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

safety, **salūs, salūtis,** F.

spy, **speculātor, -ōris,** M.

then, **tum.**

unknown, **incognitus, -a, -um.**

village, **vīcus, -ī,** M.

Exercises

1. The centurion did not prevent the soldiers from burning the towns and villages. 2. The praetor will not refuse to dismiss the court. 3. There is no doubt that hostages were given by the Germans. 4. There was no doubt that Cicero knew what Catiline was doing. 5. I shall not refuse to withdraw from the town. 6. The forces of the enemy did not prevent Caesar from fortifying the camp. 7. Granted that Gavius is unknown to you, he is not a spy. 8. Who would not be moved by the grief of these friends of your brother? 9. Let us report all these things to[1] the praetor. 10. Would that you had all been present then. 11. It happened that the centurion was unknown to me. 12. The forces of the Gauls could not be prevented from crossing the river. 13. Do not neglect the safety of our allies and friends. 14. There is no doubt that there were many spies in Sicily.

[1] ad

LESSON XII

1. **The Anticipatory Subjunctive**
2. **Clauses of Reason with** *quod, quia,* **and** *quoniam*

(For rules, see page 22.)

Vocabulary

anyone, quisquam, quicquam.
choose, dēligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctum.
collect, cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctum.
crime, scelus, -eris, N.
deny, negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
die, morior, morī, mortuus sum.
field, ager, agrī, M.
legion, legiō, -ōnis, F.

lay waste, vāstō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
native land, patria, -ae, F.
praise, laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
satisfied, contentus, -a, -um.
save, cōnservō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
surround, circumveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum.
wait, wait for, exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

EXERCISES

1. We were waiting for the allies to collect a larger army.
2. Our army surrounded the camp of the enemy before anyone escaped. 3. The Sicilians demand our help on the ground that they are our allies and friends (because they are, etc.). 4. The forces of the Belgians did not wait until the legion should surround their camp. 5. I was safe because the consul was my friend. 6. The senate praised Cicero for saving the city (because he saved the city). 7. Since he can see Italy, let him be satisfied. 8. Verres chose this place that all might see the monument of his crime. 9. I do not know why you feared that he would deny this. 10. We do not wish[1] to prevent you from collecting an army. 11. There is no doubt that many spies escaped. 12. The Mamertines waited until you should order Gavius to be bound. 13. Did he not die before he saw his native land? 14. The Gauls sought[2] help from Caesar because their fields were being laid waste.

[1] nōlle   [2] petere

LESSON XIII

    1. Relative Clauses of Description
    2. Clauses with *dignus, indignus,* and *idōneus*

           (For rules, see pages 23, 24.)

VOCABULARY

capture, **expugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

clemency, **clēmentia, -ae,** F.

favor, **faveō, -ēre, fāvī, fautum.**

general, commander, **imperātor, -ōris,** M.

give back, restore, **reddō, -dere, -didī, -ditum.**

go out, go from, **exeō, -īre, -iī, -itum.**

pleasing, **iūcundus, -a, -um.**

receive, **recipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum.**

reprimand, **accūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

reenforcements, support, **subsidi-
um, -ī,** N.
reward, **praemium, -ī,** N.
sight, appearance, **aspectus, -ūs,** M.

suitable, **idōneus, -a, -um.**
unworthy, **indignus, -a, -um.**
worthy, **dignus, -a, -um.**

EXERCISES

1. There is no one whom we fear. 2. Who is there to whom
the sight of this city is not pleasing? 3. The soldiers who cap-
tured the town deserve to receive a reward (are worthy, etc.).
4. Catiline was unworthy to be elected consul. 5. This general
is not suitable to be sent to Asia. 6. Am I not worthy to be
your friend? 7. I was waiting until this should happen. 8.
Labienus was not prevented from sending reenforcements.
9. Let us not give back the hostages to the Haeduans. 10. The
centurion reprimanded the soldiers for going out from the
camp (because they went, etc.). 11. I praise your clemency
because you have given back Marcellus to his friends. 12. If
you had helped us, you would have received a great reward.
13. There were many who favored Catiline.[1] 14. The jurors
who acquitted you are unworthy to remain longer in Italy.

[1] Dative.

LESSON XIV

1. **Conditional Clauses of Comparison**
2. **Clauses of Proviso**

(For rules, see page 25.)

VOCABULARY

age, **aetās, -tātis,** F.
as if, **velut sī, ac sī, tamquam sī.**
cavalry, **equitātus, -ūs,** M.
concerning, **dē,** *prep. w. abl.*
conquer, **vincō, -ere, vīcī, victum.**

deeds, **rēs gestae, rērum gestārum,**
F. *pl.*
drive, drive out, **ēiciō, -ere, ēiēcī,**
ēiectum.
end, **fīnis, fīnis,** M.

faithful, **fīdus, -a, -um.**
justice, **iūstitia, -ae,** F.
leader, **dux, ducis,** M.
mountain, **mōns, montis,** M.

provided, provided that, **dum
    modo.**
thank, **grātiās agō (agere, ēgī, āc-
    tum).**
unconquered, **invictus, -a, -um.**

EXERCISES

1. The allies fear our armies, as if they were enemies.
2. Provided our cavalry crosses the river, the Gauls will with-
draw[1] to the mountain. 3. No age will ever be silent concern-
ing your deeds, provided you give back Marcellus to his
friends. 4. Catiline came into the senate that day, as if he
were a loyal (good) citizen. 5. There was no one who did not
admire your clemency and justice. 6. The justice of Cicero,
who was then quaestor, deserves (is worthy) to be praised.
7. We could not return to the city until your clemency should
put[2] an end to the danger. 8. The senate thanked me because
I had defended the city, and all the citizens praised me. 9. Do
you not know why the senate thanked me? 10. The van-
quished[3] feared that they would be driven from Italy. 11.
Your clemency is so great that all praise you. 12. If you
spare (save) Marcellus, the city will have a good citizen, and
you will have a faithful friend. 13 Provided you are our
leader, we shall conquer. 14. You reprimand the centurion
as if he were cowardly.

[1] **sē recipere.**
[2] **adferre.**
[3] *those who had been conquered.*

LESSON XV

1. **Indirect Discourse: General Statement**
2. **Conditional Sentences Referring to Future Time in Indirect Discourse**

(For rules, see pages 26, 27.)

VOCABULARY

angry, īrātus, -a, -um.

approach, appropinquō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

ask for, ask, petō, -ere, -īvī, -ītum.

book, liber, librī, M.

close, claudō, -ere, clausī, clausum.

entreaties, precēs, -um, F. *pl.*

follow, sequor, sequī, secūtus sum.

gate, porta, -ae, F.

pay, pendō, -ere, pependī, pēnsum.

peace, pāx, pācis, F.

pitch (a camp), pōnō, -ere, posuī, positum.

reject, reiciō, -ere, reiēcī, reiectum.

sally, ēruptiō, -ōnis, F.

think, exīstimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

tribute, stīpendium, -ī, N.

EXERCISES

1. We saw that those who had asked for peace were collecting large forces. 2. I thought that Caesar would not reject their entreaties if they should ask for peace. 3. You knew that Ariovistus would be angry at us if we should give back the hostages. 4. The centurion said that the enemy were approaching; that we should close the gates. 5. Provided they pay the tribute, the hostages will be safe. 6. You are supporting (following) this man as if you did not know that he was my enemy. 7. This book is not suitable to be read by all. 8. The danger will not prevent us from making a sally from the town. 9. We did not wait until the enemy should make a sally from the camp. 10. There is no one who does not think these soldiers were cruel. 11. There was no doubt that you could conquer the Belgians. 12. We knew that we should lose many citizens if we should undertake a war. 13. When Catiline was in the city, the danger was greater. 14. The spies knew where the camp had been pitched.

LESSON XVI

1. Conditional Sentences Contrary to Fact in Indirect Discourse

2. Implied Indirect Discourse

(For rules, see page 28.)

VOCABULARY

alone, sōlus, -a, -um, *gen* sōlīus.

arrest, comprehendō, -hendere, -hendī, -hēnsum.

assistance, help, auxilium, -ī, N.

believe, crēdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum.

certain, a certain, quīdam, quae- dam, quoddam *or* quiddam.

death, mors, mortis, F.

hear, audiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum.

lieutenant, lēgātus, -ī, M.

life, vīta, -ae, F.

live, vīvō, -ere, vīxī, vīctum.

love, amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

philosopher, sapiēns, sapientis, M. (*adj as noun*).

war, bellum, -ī, N.

wish, volō, velle, voluī.

EXERCISES

1. I believe these men would have burned the city if we had not arrested them. 2. The leader said that if he had not increased his diligence, he would have lost his life. 3. You know that if I lived for myself alone, I should not say this. 4. The Gauls said that if they were able to defend their towns, they would not ask[1] aid from the Romans. 5. Caesar promised help to the Gauls if they should attempt to defend their towns. 6. The lieutenant demanded the hostages which the Aquitanians had promised.[2] 7. We knew that if you should hear this, you would come to us. 8. Provided you are a philosopher, you will scorn death. 9. You defend this man as if you thought he was innocent. 10. Certain men were arrested before they could flee[3] from the city. 11. I think they would not have undertaken this war if you had had a large army. 12. Every one (all) said that if the general had remained, the camp would have been defended.

[1] *petere.*

[2] *which (he said) the Aquitanians had promised.*

[3] *before they fled.*

LESSON XVII

1. The Imperative
2. Tense Use with *dum*

(For rules, see page 29.)

VOCABULARY

arm, armō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.	remember, **meminī, meminisse**
arrive, perveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum.	(*perfect tenses with meanings of present system*).
avenge, ulcīscor, ulcīscī, ultus sum.	return, revertor, revertī (revertō, revertere), revertī, reversum.
brother, frāter, frātris, M.	
children, līberī, -ōrum, M. *pl.*	set out, proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum.
defeat, superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.	
harbor, portus, -ūs, M.	while, dum.
judge, iūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.	wife, uxor, uxōris, F.
lead out, ēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.	

EXERCISES

1. Remember that these brave soldiers have defended your wives and children. 2. Know[1] that your country is in great danger. 3. While you were urging the consul, your brother came. 4. While the Britons were collecting and arming their forces, the fleet arrived in the harbor. 5. Say what you think[2] regarding me, since you are my friend. 6. All believed that the enemy would have burned the city if they had defeated our army. 7. I think you would have defended the camp if you had been brave soldiers. 8. Caesar thought the Helvetians would return to their own country[3] if they should be defeated. 9. You can not prevent me from saying that I saved the city. 10. Many are not worthy to judge concerning you and your deeds. 11. Soldiers, follow the general and avenge the death of the centurion. 12. While our men were fortifying the camp, the enemy set out from the town. 13. Lead out the legion and follow the cavalry at once.

[1] scīre. [2] sentīre. [3] fīnēs.

LESSON XVIII

1. **The Gerund and Gerundive**
2. **The Gerund and Gerundive in Phrases of Purpose**

(For rules, see pages 30, 31.)

VOCABULARY

another, alius, alia, aliud.

avoid, vītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

confer, conloquor, -loquī, -locūtus sum.

confess, cōnfiteor, -ērī, cōnfessus sum.

hate, ōdī, ōdisse (*perfect tenses with meanings of present system*).

investigate, investīgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

island, īnsula, -ae, F.

obtain, impetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

offend, offendō, -fendere, -fendī, -fēnsum.

pardon, venia, -ae, F.

purpose, for the purpose *or* sake of, causā, *preceded by genitive.*

sufficiently, enough, satis.

suspicion, suspīciō, -ōnis, F.

wage, carry on, gerō, -ere, gessī, gestum.

EXERCISES

1. You have obtained pardon by confessing, but everyone hates you.[1]   2. Caesar had come prepared to investigate (for investigating).   3. This man had been chosen to burn the city.[2]   4. The army which was in the island was not sufficiently prepared for waging a war.   5. The Germans who came to the camp for the purpose of conferring, did not escape (avoid) suspicion.   6. You did not fear that you would offend us by withdrawing, did you?   7. Remember that your fleet remained in the harbor.   8. Since Varus is not in the province, seek another leader.   9. Cicero said that we should not have heard this if it had not been investigated by the diligence of an enemy.   10. Does not Ligarius deserve to receive a pardon?   11. Varus did not refuse to receive a province.   12. The Bellovaci wished to return into their own country before their fields should be laid waste.   13. Do not betray your friend for the

sake of defending me. 14. If you should betray your country,
you would be unworthy to be called a citizen.

¹ *all hate you.*
² Gerundive construction.

LESSON XIX

1. The Periphrastic Conjugations
2. Expressions of Obligation

(For rules, see page 32.)

VOCABULARY

accomplish, efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī,
  -fectum.
arms, arma, armōrum, N. *pl.*
complain, queror, querī, questus
  sum.
draw (a sword), dēstringō, -strin-
  gere, -strīnxī, -strictum.
exile, exsilium, -ī, N.
governor, prōpraetor, -ōris, M.

letter, epistula, -ae, F.
nothing, nihil, *indeclinable*, N.
ought, oportet, -ēre, oportuit, *im-
  personal.*
surrender, trādō, -dere, -didī,
  -ditum.
sword, gladius, -ī, M.
than, quam.
write, scrībō, -ere, scrīpsī, scrīp-
  tum.

EXERCISES

1. This war ought not to be undertaken by us, because our
army is not prepared. 2. Your sword ought to have been
drawn for the purpose of defending your country. 3. Al-
though our army was not prepared, still we were about to
undertake a war. 4. Rewards ought not to be demanded by
these soldiers, because they have accomplished nothing. 5.
There was no doubt that the Helvetians were going to burn the
towns of the Haeduans. 6. I ought to say this in the presence
of the man by whom I have been restored to the state. 7. I
have written a letter for the purpose of demanding a reward.

8. He wishes to be in his own country for the purpose of seeing his friends.   9. Caesar thought that the Remi would not have undertaken a war if they had not been deceived.   10. I thought that if I should send a letter to him,[1] I should receive what[2] I wished.   11. If I were governor, the provincials[3] would not complain.   12. The arms ought not to have been surrendered by the soldiers who were in the camp.

[1] Not dative.
[2] Id quod.
[3] socii.

LESSON XX

Expressions of Place

(For rules, see pages 33, 34.)

VOCABULARY

against, **contrā**, *prep. w. acc.*
approve, **probō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
bear, **ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum.**
desirous, **cupidus, -a, -um.**
doubt, **dubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
error, **error, errōris,** M.
folly, **āmentia, -ae,** F.
garrison, **praesidium, -ī,** N.

hinder, **impediō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum.**
house, **domus, -ūs (-ī),** F.
mind, **mēns, mentis,** F.
put to death, kill, **interficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum.**
seize, **occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
strong, **firmus, -a, -um.**

EXERCISES

1. We now seek in the Forum that which we were seeking at the house of the consul.   2. If Ligarius had been at Utica, he would not have borne arms against you.   3. If this had been a crime, I should not have returned to Rome.   4. Why are you unwilling to say that you were in Africa?   5. Ligarius wishes to return to Italy because his brothers are in Italy. 6. Did you set out from Rome in order to go to Utica?   7. If you were in exile, you would wish to return home.   8. I do not

doubt that he departed[1] from home because he feared[2] death.
9. Since the city has a strong garrison, the citizens ought to
be satisfied. 10. The clemency of Caesar ought not to be inter-
fered with (hindered) by you who have been saved by Caesar.
11. We were not then desirous of setting out, but this error
was not a crime. 12. You approve of clemency[3] as if you were
desirous of peace. 13. The consul ordered this man to be put
to death because he had been cruel. 14. Do you think that we
should have gone to war (borne arms) unless folly had taken
possession of (seized) our minds?

[1] discēdere.
[2] Subjunctive.
[3] Accusative.

LESSON XXI

Expressions of Time

(For rules, see page 35.)

VOCABULARY

authority, auctōritās, -tātis, F.
boast, glōrior, -ārī, -ātus sum.
censure, reprehendō, -hendere,
  -hendī, -hēnsum.
common, commūnis, -e.
consult, cōnsulō, -ere, -uī, -tum.
fault, blame, culpa, -ae, F.
few, paucī, -ae, -a.

grant, concēdō, -cēdere, -cessī,
  -cessum.
illness, morbus, -ī, M.
lay aside, omittō, -mittere, -mīsī,
  -missum.
obey, pāreō, -ēre, -uī.
prefer, mālō, mālle, māluī.
unfriendly, inimīcus, -a, -um.

year, annus, -ī, M.

EXERCISES

1. We set out from Rome on the 9th of November. 2. I
preferred to remain at home for two years, but this[1] was not
granted. 3. The senate will send an embassy in a few days
if you are willing. 4. Ligarius, who was not unfriendly to

your cause, had not been in the province many days. 5. On
the 10th of June we came home from Utica. 6. This king who
has surrendered his arms waged war with the Roman people
for four years. 7. You ought not to lay aside the common
cause to speak of[2] yourself. 8. Africa ought not to have been
seized before I came. 9. If you had consulted me, you would
have obeyed the senate. 10. If I were not hindered by illness,
you would not boast of these things.[3] 11. If you should sur-
render the province to Caesar, no one would censure your plan.
12. Volturcius did not know[4] what the praetors were going
to do. 13. Since many followed your authority, you ought to
confess that the fault was yours. 14 Many cities of the Gauls
were burned that year, but their army was not defeated.

[1] *but this = which.*
[2] dē.
[3] Ablative.
[4] ignōrāre.

LESSON XXII

1. **Ablative of Agent**
2. **Ablative of Means**
3. **Ablative of Accompaniment**

(For rules, see page 37.)

VOCABULARY

art, ars, artis, F

assemble convenio -venīre -vēnī,
  -ventum.

course, cursus, -ūs M.

decree of the senate, senātūs cōn-
  sultum (cōnsultī, N.).

equal, pār, *gen.* paris.

orator, ōrātor, -ōris, M.

perish, pereō, -īre, -iī, -itum.

plead a case, causam agō (agere,
  ēgī, āctum).

royal power, rēgnum, -ī, N.

secretly, occultē.

turn aside, *transitive,* āvertō, -ere,
  āvertī, āversum.

violence, vīs[1] (*plur.* vīrēs, vīrium),
  F.

young man, adulēscēns, adulēscen-
  tis, M.

Exercises

1. I know that these arts have not often been praised by Roman orators. 2. Do you know why this man did not come to Macedonia with your brother? 3. We can be turned aside from this course by no violence. 4. If other things[2] were equal, we should remain in Utica. 5. No one doubts that you wished to seize the royal power. 6. Do you ask why these who have assembled are angry? 7. Our general was in the province at that time with a large army. 8. These young men had been in Macedonia for five years. 9. Although he had come according to[3] a decree of the senate, he wished to return home. 10. We must either conquer or we must perish. 11. I do not say this for the sake of replying. 12. I saved the state at that time, gentlemen of the jury,[4] not by keeping silent, but by speaking. 13. Since you have not been received by Caesar, set out secretly to Pompey. 14. You see that I would not have asked this if he had been your enemy. 15. I am not pleading this case as if the jurors were unfriendly.

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[1] Accusative **vim**, ablative **vī**; genitive and dative singular lacking.
[2] **cētera.**   [3] **ex.**   [4] **iūdicēs.**

LESSON XXIII

1. Genitive of Description
2. Ablative of Description

(For rules, see pages 38, 39.)

Vocabulary

adversary, **adversārius, -ī,** M.	self-control, **temperantia, -ae,** F.
conspirators, **coniūrātī, -ōrum,** M.	slave, **servus, -ī,** M.
pl.	sorrow, **maeror, -ōris,** M.
desirable, **optātus, -a, -um.**	speech, **ōrātiō, -ōnis,** F.
just, **iūstus, -a, -um.**	tear, **lacrima, -ae,** F.
kind, **genus, generis,** N.	upright, **integer, -gra, -grum.**
knight, **eques, equitis,** M.	weight, have weight, **valeō, -ēre,**
long, **longus, -a, -um.**	**-uī, -itūrus.**

EXERCISES

1. You have accomplished much because you are [a man] of great diligence.   2. All these conspirators are of the same attitude of mind.[1]   3. You seem to think that death is more desirable than exile for (of) many years.   4. Pleadings of this kind would not have weight with[2] you if the cause were not just. 5. Are you not moved by the tears of the slaves whom you see? 6. The sorrow of his brothers and of the Sabines is seen by all. 7. All who are not with us are adversaries.   8. You do not know what will happen on the 4th of March.   9. In saving[3] my brother you have restored a brave man to the state.   10. Do not drive out from the state these three brothers who are honorable and upright men.   11. The praetor does not doubt that this day has been very pleasing to the Roman knights.   12. Our magistrates were of such (so great) self control that our allies did not fear them.   13. Since you are a man of so great clemency, the case[4] does not demand a longer speech.

[1] voluntās.
[2] apud.
[3] Gerundive constr. w. in.
[4] rēs.

LESSON XXIV

1. Ablative of Comparison
2. Ablative of Degree of Difference

(For rules, see page 40.)

VOCABULARY

brigand, latrō, latrōnis, M.

cruelty, crūdēlitās, -tātis, F.

decree, dēcernō, -cernere, -crēvī,
  -crētum.

fail, dēsum, deesse, dēfuī.

famous, clārus, -a, -um.

fourth, quārtus, -a, -um.

free, līber, lībera, līberum.

hatred, odium, -ī, N.

kindness, favor, beneficium, -ī, N.

liberty, lībertās, -tātis, F.

madness, furor, furōris, M.

name, **nōmen, nōminis,** N.	today, **hodiē,** *adv.*
protection, **praesidium, -ī,** N.	while, a little while ago, **paulō**
praise, **laus, laudis,** F.	**ante.**
return, **reditus, -ūs,** M.	

EXERCISES

1. Who is more famous in the state today than our brave consul? 2. Nothing is more pleasing to us than this plan. 3. A little while ago the senate decreed that there should be protection for (of) our safety and liberty. 4. Our legions are much braver than those brigands. 5. The madness of Antony is more cruel than the hatred of an enemy. 6. Although Sulla was [a man] of great cruelty, his name will always be famous. 7. A favor of this kind ought not to be scorned. 8. Since an army has been prepared by the consul, we do not fear the return of Antony. 9. This leader is now at Alba with the fourth legion. 10. The senate honored[1] me with the heartiest (greatest) praise because I had saved the state. 11. Hope of defending your liberty has never failed me.[2] 12. Our fathers came to this country[3] in order that they might be free men. 13. We feared that the legions which had been summoned would not leave you. 14. Who does not know that the legion would not have left him if he had not been an enemy of his country?

<p style="font-size:small">   [1] ōrnāre.   [2] Dative   [3] terra.</p>

LESSON XXV

1. Ablative of Separation
2. Ablative of Accordance

(For rules, see page 41.)

VOCABULARY

among, **inter,** *prep. w. acc.*	crush, **opprimō, -primere, -pressī,**
ancestors, **maiōrēs, -um,** M. *pl.*	**-pressum.**
care, **cūra, -ae,** F.	custom, **mōs, mōris,** M.

dear, cārus, -a, -um.

disgrace, ignōmīnia, -ae, F.

fear, metus, -ūs, M.

free, līberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

harmony, concordia, -ae, F.

lack, careō, -ēre, -uī.

new, novus, -a, -um.

regain, recover, recuperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

short, brevis, -e.

struggle, certāmen, -minis, N.

time, tempus, temporis, N.

toil, labor, labōris, M.

EXERCISES

1. If you should set out from the city, you would free us from fear. 2. In my opinion, senators, this man is a brigand, not a consul. 3. No one wishes to remain in a country (state) which is deprived of (lacks) liberty. 4. In accordance with the customs of our ancestors, the senate has praised the general. 5. Since I cannot defend you from your enemies, I will go away[1] from the city. 6. Although we have conquered, we have not escaped (lacked) disgrace. 7. We all wish peace, but liberty is dearer to us than peace. 8. The citizens are much more desirous of recovering liberty because they have seen his cruelty. 9. Since the senate is so united (of so great harmony), Antony will be crushed in a short time. 10. The forces which have been prepared by the new consul will defeat this brigand. 11. The struggle is not with a leader who has a brave army. 12. By my toil and care I have brought about a situation of harmony among citizens (brought it about that there is harmony). 13. You who have an army will free the state from danger. 14. If Antony were a man of great authority, he would not have lost these legions.

[1] exeō.

LESSON XXVI

    1. Ablative with *ūtor*

    2. Ablative with *dignus* and *indignus*

    3. Ablative with *nītor* and *frētus*

       (For rules, see pages 42, 43.)

VOCABULARY

about, **circum**, *prep. w. acc.*

consulship, **cōnsulātus, -ūs,** M.

enjoy, **fruor, fruī, frūctus sum.**

expense, **sūmptus, -ūs,** M.

free from, **vacuus, -a, -um.**

friendship, **amīcitia, -ae,** F.

gain, gain possession of, **potior, potīrī, potītus sum**

labor, **labor, labōris,** M.

youth, **adulēscentia, -ae,** F.

luxury, **lūxuria, -ae,** F.

participant, **particeps, participis,** M. (*adj. as noun*).

rely on, **nītor, nītī, nīsus (nixus) sum.**

spare, **parcō, -ere, pepercī, parsūrus.**

strife, **dissēnsiō, -ōnis,** F.

use, **ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum.**

EXERCISES

   1. Catiline used all those arts which have been mentioned. 2. From his youth he had enjoyed war and strife. 3. Although he was not worthy of friendship, he had about him many young men. 4. Although he was brave, he was not worthy of praise. 5. He relied on the soldiers of Sulla[1] because they had always been desirous of war. 6. He thought that he could gain royal power. 7. You can rely on the young men whom I have sent. 8. Some who have lofty ambitions[2] are free from blame. 9. According to his custom, he spared neither expense nor labor. 10. If the state were free from luxury and avarice, we should not fear war. 11. Some who were participants in (of) this plan were more cruel than Catiline. 12. They would have assembled more secretly if Pompey had been at Rome. 13. Our ancestors did not fear crimes of this kind. 14. The senate did not think that Catiline was worthy of the consulship.

    [1] Adjective.   [2] alta cupere.

LESSON XXVII

1. **Ablative of Manner**
2. **Ablative of Attendant Circumstance**
3. **Ablative of Route**

(For rules, see page 44.)

VOCABULARY

boldness, audācia, -ae, F.
buy, emō, -ere, ēmī, ēmptum.
courage, virtūs, -tūtis, F.
enthusiasm, studium, -ī, N.
hand, manus, -ūs, F.
intimate friend, familiāris, familiāris, M. (*adj as noun*).
other, alius, -a, -ud.

picture, tabula, -ae, F.
poverty, egestās, -tātis, F.
pride, superbia, -ae, F.
relying on, frētus, -a, -um.
statue, statua, -ae, F.
victory, victōria, -ae, F.
weapons, arma, armōrum, N. *pl*

EXERCISES

1. The soldiers who had crossed the river fought with great courage. 2. Antonius, who was seeking the consulship with great expectations (hope), was an intimate friend of Catiline. 3. I shall announce with great boldness the things which I have heard. 4. Cicero would have been elected consul with greater enthusiasm if all had heard this. 5. Do you not think that you are worthy of authority? 6. Relying on their wealth, they demand greater power. 7. Why do you not use the weapons which you have? 8. Let us enjoy the rewards of victory, since victory is in our grasp (hand). 9. The participants in the plan[1] wished to gain possession of Spain. 10. Catiline could not free these men from poverty. 11. They did not all come to Catiline's house by the same way.[2] 12. They all promised with great enthusiasm that they would be prepared. 13. Although you have many beautiful statues at home, you wish to buy others. 14. I shall be commander or I shall be a soldier with you. 15. At that time their authority was less than their pride.

[1] Genitive.   [2] vīā.

LESSON XXVIII

1. **Genitive with Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting**
2. **Genitive with Verbs of Accusing and Condemning**
3. **Genitive of Indefinite Value**

(For rules, see pages 45, 46.)

VOCABULARY

civil, cīvīlis, -e.

class, kind, genus, generis, N

colonist, colōnus, -ī, M.

consider, regard, habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.

cowardice, ignāvia, -ae, F.

despotism, dominātiō, -ōnis, F.

eager, be eager for, studeō, -ēre, -uī.

forget, oblīvīscor, oblīvīscī, oblītus sum.

join (to), adiungo, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum.

revolution, rēs novae, rērum novārum, F. *pl.*

road, via, -ae, F.

so many, tot (*indeclinable*).

take, take up, capiō, -ere, cēpī, captum.

way, manner, modus, -ī, M.

EXERCISES

1. Lentulus, who had remained in the city, did not forget the plans of Catiline. 2. The Roman people always remembered Cicero's consulship. 3. Catiline accused many of cowardice. 4. Do you accuse a Roman knight of this crime? 5. The colonists, who remembered the despotism of Sulla, were eager for a revolution. 6. Catiline thought that in this way he could attract (join) to himself men of this class. 7. I have betrayed the plans of your enemy to you, but I shall not use the money which you have given me. 8. Gaius Manlius, who is at Faesulae, will take up arms on November 8th. 9. The magistrates will prevent the slaves from taking up arms. 10. By what road did the conspirators set out to Faesulae? 11. Fulvia had disclosed these plans to Cicero with great danger to herself (with her own great danger). 12. The Romans could not forget the civil wars which were waged for so many years. 13. It will be worth the cost (it will be of so great value) pro-

vided you kill Cicero. 14. Manlius was sent into Etruria to
stir up the brigands. 15. This power was always considered of
great importance.

LESSON XXIX

1. Genitive with *interest* and *rēfert*
2. Genitive with Verbs of Emotion

(For rules, see page 47.)

VOCABULARY

ashamed, makes ashamed, pudet,
  pudēre, puduit.
deliver (an oration), habeō, -ēre,
  -uī, -itum.
honor, honor, -ōris, M
importance, is of importance, in-
  terest, -esse, -fuit.
injury, iniūria, -ae, F.
oration, ōrātiō, -ōnis, F.
pity, misereor, -ērī, miseritus sum;
  impers., miseret, -ēre, -uit.

pleasure, voluptās, -tātis, F.
plebeians, plēbs, plēbis, F.
repent, makes one repent, paeni-
  tet, -ēre, -uit.
secede, sēcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -ces-
  sum.
suppliant, supplex, supplicis, M.
unhappy, miser, misera, miserum.
voice, vōx, vōcis, F.
woman, mulier, mulieris, F.

EXERCISES

1. It is of importance to the state to have peace, because we
are not prepared to wage war. 2 The consul was not ashamed
of the oration which he had delivered. 3 It is of great impor-
tance to you that the army be increased.[1] 4. The women
repented of their pride and their pleasures. 5. The senate
thought that it was of importance to the citizens that the prov-
inces be defended. 6. Many whom we condemn[2] for (of) pride
are unhappy. 7. The Roman people will not be ashamed of
the general who has been sent to Asia. 8. Catiline thought it
was best to set out to the camp of Manlius by the Aurelian

way.   9. He wished to approach[3] the city with an army, but could not.   10. I shall not ask with suppliant voice that you defend me.   11. The plebeians seceded from the nobles (fathers) because they were not safe from injury.   12. Pity the state in which men unworthy of honor have power and wealth.   13. If the cavalry had arrived that night, we should have gained possession of the camp of the Germans.   14. Catulus did not believe that Catiline had set out to Marseilles.

[1] Infinitive.
[2] condemnāre.
[3] accēdere ad.

LESSON XXX

1. Subjective Genitive
2. Objective Genitive
3. Genitive of Material

(For rules, see pages 48, 49.)

VOCABULARY

aid, auxilium, -ī, N.
associate, socius, -ī, M.
attack, impetus, -ūs, M.
band (of men), manus, -ūs, F.
debt, aes aliēnum, aeris aliēnī, N.
hesitate, dubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
hope, hope for, spērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

instructions, order, praeceptum, -ī, N.
love, amor, -ōris, M.
lowest, the lowest (class), īnfimī, -ōrum, M. *pl.*
night, nox, noctis, F.
side, party, pars, partis, F.

EXERCISES

1. Fear of war should not have more influence[1] than love of freedom and justice.   2. In accordance with[2] the instructions of Sanga, the Gauls promised aid.   3. Many feared that an attack of the enemy would be made at that time.   4. There was hope of much greater rewards on the other side.[3]   5. The

Allobroges, who wished to free the state from debt, hoped for the aid[4] of the senate. 6. A multitude of the lowest [class] had set out from the city on the same night. 7. Cethegus said that he would send a band of his associates to kill the consul. 8. Did not Umbrenus pity the Gauls who complained of[5] the avarice of the magistrates? 9. It was of importance to the Allobroges to have the letters. 10. We shall not help Cethegus and the others by hesitating. 11. Umbrenus was a suitable man to be sent to the Gauls. 12. The consul accused the others because they did not set out from the city. 13. Fear of danger had caused this man to be considered an enemy. 14. The hopes of the conspirators were known[6] to the Gauls.

¹ plūs valēre.
² ex.
³ ex alterā parte.
⁴ Accusative
⁵ dē.
⁶ nōtus, -a, -um.

LESSON XXXI

1. **Dative with Special Verbs**
2. **Passive Use of Verbs Which Govern the Dative**
3. **Dative of Possession**

(For rules, see page 50.)

VOCABULARY

ambassador, lēgātus, -ī, M.

before, *adv.*, ante.

conspiracy, coniūrātiō, -ōnis, F.

decide, dēcernō, -cernere, -crēvī, -crētum.

dependent, clIēns, clientis, M.

enroll, cōnscrībō, -scrībere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptum.

falsely, falsō.

fire, conflagration, incendium, -ī, N.

flight, fuga, -ae, F.

freedman, lībertīnus, -ī, M.

massacre, caedēs, caedis, F.

please, placeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.

punishment, poena, -ae, F.

threaten, minitor, -ārī, -ātus sum.

EXERCISES

1. Although Volturcius had favored the conspiracy, he disclosed everything. 2. When the conspirators had been arrested, many threatened me. 3. Some[1] thought that this conspiracy pleased Caesar. 4. The Gauls resisted the soldiers who arrested them. 5. No one could persuade Cicero to accuse Caesar falsely. 6. The praetors were persuaded to arrest the ambassadors. 7. Lentulus was favored because he was praetor. 8. Catulus, who had a great deal of[2] money, was defeated by Caesar, who was then a young man. 9. Lentulus had many dependents and freedmen. 10. Ligarius had two brothers who were then in Italy. 11. Sallust says that a band of Roman knights threatened Caesar. 12. What did the senate decide regarding the punishment of Lentulus and the others? 13. The flight of Ceparius was known to the magistrates. 14. A few days before, two legions had been enrolled by the praetor. 15. We shall never forget the fires and the massacre which took place[3] that year.

[1] nōn nūllī.   [2] magnus, -a, -um.
[3] Passive of facere.

LESSON XXXII

1. **Dative of Purpose**
2. **Dative of Reference**
3. **Dative of Separation**

(For rules, see pages 51, 52.)

VOCABULARY

advantage, ūsus, -ūs, M.	law, lēx, lēgis, F.
compassion, misericordia, -ae, F.	limit, fīnis, fīnis, M.
dignity, dignitās, -tātis, F.	permit, permittō, -mittere, -mīsī,
envy, invideō, -vidēre, -vīdī,	-missum.
-vīsum.	such, tālis, -e.
joy, laetitia, -ae, F.	surely, profectō.

take away, ēripiō, -ripere, -ripuī,   traitor, prōditor, -ōris, M.
  -reptum.   victor, victor, -ōris, M.
treacherous, īnfīdus, -a, -um.   wisdom, sapientia, -ae, F.

Exercises

1. These boats were a great advantage to us at that time.
2. The cruelty of the victors had been a [source of] grief to
the citizens.   3. There will be no place for compassion if you
prove (shall be) treacherous.   4. No one would have set[1] a
limit for the consul if he had wished to kill the enemies of the
state.   5. Will you take away life[2] from citizens to whom the
law permits exile?   6. Decimus Silanus wishes to relieve the
state of fear (take away fear for the state).   7. Surely if our
ancestors had had such weapons they would not have been
defeated.   8. Let us consult for our own dignity and for the
safety of the state.   9. We do not envy you, although you have
great wealth.   10. You do not fear that we shall forget the
crimes of these men, do you?   11. We all think that he is
worthy of punishment and unworthy of compassion.   12. These
states which are now envied were then praised.   13. The death
of this traitor will be a [source of] joy to many good citizens.
14. There will be no danger, since the consul has a large army.

   [1] statuere.   [2] anima.

LESSON XXXIII

    1. Dative with Compounds
    2. Dative with Adjectives
    3. Genitive with Adjectives
    (For rules, see pages 53, 54.)

Vocabulary

command, be in command of, prae-   friendly, amīcus, -a, -um.
  sum, -esse, -fuī.   formerly, ōlim.
familiar with, having knowledge   full, plēnus, -a, -um.
  of, perītus, -a, -um.   furnish, praebeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.

hostile, **inimīcus, -a, -um.**
inactivity, **inertia, -ae,** F.
make war on, **bellum īnferō (īn-
ferre, intulī, inlātum).**
opposed, **adversus, -a, -um.**
small, **parvus, -a, -um.**

stand in the way of, **obstō, -stāre,
-stitī.**
subservient, **obnoxius, -a, -um.**
supply, **cōpia, -ae,** F.
trust, put confidence in, **cōnfīdō,
-fīdere, -fīsus sum.**

villa, **vīlla, -ae,** F.

EXERCISES

1. Iccius, who was friendly to the Romans, was in command of the town. 2. Since love of country did not stand in the way of your crime, you ought not to be called a citizen. 3. Gabinius, Ceparius, and Statilius wish to make war on their country. 4. You are opposed to me because I complain of[1] your avarice. 5. The mind which is subservient to pleasure is not free. 6. I am not hostile to Lentulus, but I do not trust him. 7. Cato was angry at those who wished to spare the conspirators. 8. If our ancestors had been desirous of wealth they would not have made a great state from a small [one]. 9. You, whose villas are full of statues and pictures, do not see your danger. 10. Formerly the Roman people were more familiar with war[2] than with luxury. 11. I fear for myself because Caesar says that he is not afraid. 12. Wealth is (for) a pleasure to you, but in the greatest[3] danger it cannot save you. 13. Do you wish to take away our pleasures from us? 14. The state furnishes you luxury, while (although) others are in poverty. 15. Since I have a large supply of weapons at home, I am not afraid.

[1] **dē.**
[2] Not ablative.
[3] **summus, -a, -um.**

LESSON XXXIV

1. Accusative of Exclamation
2. Two Accusatives with Verbs of Naming, etc.
3. Adverbial Accusative

(For rules, see page 55.)

VOCABULARY

advice, cōnsilium, -ī, N.

arrival, adventus, -ūs, M.

began, coepī, coepisse (*with pas-sive infin.,* coeptus sum).

character, mōrēs, mōrum (*plural of* mōs, mōris), M.

consular, cōnsulāris, -e.

defender, dēfēnsor, -ōris, M.

destroy, dēleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum.

eloquence, ēloquentia, -ae, F.

escort, dēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.

opportunity, occāsiō, -ōnis, F.

plunder, praeda, -ae, F.

prison, carcer, carceris, M.

reject, repudiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

resources, opēs, opum, F. *pl.*

to be more powerful, plūs posse.

to be most powerful *or* very in-fluential, plūrimum posse.

EXERCISES

1. O unfortunate[1] city, since it has such defenders.   2. O worthy end of such a life.   3. The Romans called this place the Tullianum.   4. Caesar has been called the greatest of Roman generals.   5. No one ever called Cato a traitor.   6. The Bello-vaci were the most powerful among the Belgians at that time.   7. We should be more powerful if we had a larger fleet.   8. Sallust described[2] the character of Catiline as far as[3] he could.   9. Since you have elected me praetor, I shall defend you and your fortunes.   10. Cato was very influential in the senate be-cause of[4] his eloquence.   11. Relying on the resources of the citizens, I shall reject the advice of Lentulus.   12. If there had not been hope of plunder, these soldiers would not have come to the camp.   13. The consul thought that it was best to escort Lentulus to the prison.   14. Lentulus was not worthy of the consular authority.[5]   15. Petreius had given the associates of

Catiline an opportunity for (of) fighting.[1] 16. When the conspiracy had been disclosed[2] at Rome, Catiline tried to escape into Transalpine Gaul. 17. The leaders of the conspiracy were called enemies of the state.[5]

¹ īnfēlīx.
² aperīre.
³ quantum.
⁴ propter.
⁵ imperium.

LESSON XXXV

Correlatives

(For rules, see page 56.)

VOCABULARY

act, deed, **factum, -ī,** N.	left, **sinister, -tra, -trum.**
base, **turpis, -e.**	mindful, **memor,** *gen.* **memoris.**
eagle, **aquila, -ae,** F.	on account of, **propter,** *prep. w. acc.*
foolish, **stultus, -a, -um.**	overhang, threaten, **immineō, -ēre.**
for, on behalf of, **prō,** *prep. w. abl.*	recognize, **cognōscō, cognōscō, -nōscere,**
glory, **glōria, -ae,** F.	**-nōvī, -nitum.**
kinsman, **cognātus, -ī,** M.	take position, **adstō, -stāre, -stitī.**

veteran, **veterānus, ī,** M.

EXERCISES

1. The general was praised not only on account of his courage, but also on account of his eloquence. 2. Your glory will be as great as your courage has always been. 3. Shall we fear such an army as Catiline has? 4. Manlius did not have as many soldiers as there were in the army of the consul. 5. I shall send a legion to the place to which the enemy have set out. 6. Some recognized their enemies, others their kinsmen. 7. The one took position near[1] the eagle, the other was in command of the left flank.[2] 8. O liberty, O hope of glory. 9. The soldiers of Catiline cannot be called cowardly. 10. One had

been a brigand, another a soldier.   11. The danger which threatens (overhangs) you is very great.   12 Since the city is no longer[2] safe for us, let us fight for our lives and our liberty.[4] 13. Your plan seems to me not only base, but also foolish. 14. The veterans, who were mindful of their many brave deeds (acts), fought with great energy.[5]   15. The soldiers did not spare their friends who were in the army of Catiline.

[1] ad.
[2] pars.
[3] nōn iam.
[4] *for* (prō) *life and liberty.*
[5] vis.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

PAPERS BY THE COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD *

ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION, 1912

(Time allowed, one hour and fifteen minutes)

There are some, however, who think that Pompey ought not to be put in command of this war, who seem to fear that, if so much power be given to one citizen, the state may suffer harm. Have these men forgotten the war with the pirates? For many years we, who used to be able to go safely from Rome to any part of the world, were unable to defend our own harbors. If Pompey had then remained at Rome as a private citizen, should we now control[1] the whole sea? Recall how quickly he finished that shameful war. He did not even wait until the sea was fit for navigation, but at once sent ships in all directions to help the allies of the Roman people. Do not doubt that Pompey will so wage this war also that we shall all enjoy the advantages[2] of his victory.

[1] "control," *obtineie*.
[2] "advantage," *commodum*.

ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION, 1913

(Time allowed, one hour and forty-five minutes)

If any one should ask you, fellow citizens, why this war is so serious, would you not tell him that it must be waged because the reputation of the Roman people is at stake? Our ancestors, when it was reported to them that their envoys had

been discourteously [1] treated [2] at Corinth, determined to destroy that city, although it was then the most beautiful city in all Greece. We, however, for many years have suffered a king to go unpunished who on a single day put to death eighty thousand Roman citizens. Our allies are at length beginning to fear that we cannot protect them. Do not think that you can wait until they openly ask you to appoint Pompey commander. Let us rather send to them without delay the only general who can conquer Mithridates, in order that no one hereafter [3] may dare to injure the friends of the Roman people.

[1] "discourteously," *superbē.*
[2] "treat," *tractāre.*
[3] "hereafter," *posthāc.*

ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION, 1914

(Time allowed, one hour and forty-five minutes)

Do you remember what Cicero said in the last part of the speech which he delivered [1] for the Manilian Law when he was praetor? He promised Manilius that he would use all the ability that he had to defend the honor of the state and the safety of its allies. There were some to whom Cicero seemed to be putting his own interests above [2] the welfare of his country. These men thought that he was praising Pompey because the latter had so much influence with the people. Cicero himself, however, was afraid that, in urging the Romans to put all their hopes in Pompey alone, he had incurred the hatred of many powerful citizens. But although this was so, he did not hesitate to say that no one could prevent him from advocating [3] the plan which he believed to be the best for the republic. If he had not done this, would he now be worthy of our praise?

[1] "deliver," *habēre*
[2] "put above," *praeferre.*
[3] "advocate," *suādēre.*

ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION, 1915

(Time allowed, one hour and forty-five minutes)

I see, fellow citizens, that all of you understand how much praise Lucullus ought always to receive from the Roman people. Within a short time after he had set out from Rome for Asia, he not only prevented Mithridates from getting possession of Cyzicus, a city most friendly to us, but also, although the forces of the enemy were very large, so defeated the king that the latter was compelled to retreat with the greatest speed. In fact, Lucullus would have captured him if our soldiers had not been so eager for gold and silver. For Mithridates, fearing that he would not be able to escape from their hands, ordered his men to leave behind enough booty to delay the pursuers for a few days. He thus reached Armenia before any one could overtake him. But he was not long without assistance. For Tigranes thought that he ought to help his father-in-law,[1] because, since he was himself a king, he pitied the misfortunes of other kings.

[1] "father-in-law," *socer, socerī.*

FROM THE COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

June, 1916.

When the senator from Indiana was speaking of this dreadful war, he declared that we should be worthy of scorn[1] if we were to disregard[2] what the war had taught. "For," said he, "the times are changed, and our policies[3] must be changed in accordance[4] with the times. Don't you realize that during

these years, owing to the scarcity [5] of our ships, not even our
wealthiest cities have been safe? We are very like the foolish [6]
bird which, to avoid danger, hides its head in the sand.[7]   Let
us, therefore, my friends, urge the American people to take the
necessary action.[8]   For I myself have no doubt that, now the
matter has been clearly stated, you all think as I do.

[1] *contemptiō.*
[2] *neglegō.*
[3] *ratiō.*
[4] *prō.*

[5] *paucitās*
[6] *stultus.*
[7] *aiēna.*
[8] = *to do what is necessary.*

September, 1916.

The Commissioners chosen by Turkey [1] and by the several
Balkan [2] states to conclude peace assembled in London [3] a few
years ago.   Greece also sent Commissioners to participate in
the conference, although she had refused to join the armistice.[4]
Day after day the Turks, according to their custom, prolonged [5]
the conferences and delayed [6] the business of the commission.
This they did because they hoped to obtain better terms by
delay, or even to secure intervention [7] by the Great Powers.
The one condition laid down [8] by the Balkan Commission,
without which there could be no peace, was that Turkey should
surrender the ancient city of Adrianople.[9]   This the Turkish
envoys said they would never do.

[1] *Turcia.*
[2] *Balcanus, -a, -um.*
[4] *Londinium.*
[4] *indūtiae.*
[5] *prōdūcō.*
[6] *dēmoror.*
[7] Express by an object clause introduced by *ut.*
[8] *prōpōnō.*
[9] *Hadriānopolis.*

HARVARD, 1915

1 TRANSLATE INTO LATIN

After Caesar had conquered his enemies in Greece and Egypt and had defeated Pharnaces in Asia, he crossed to Africa to fight with an army which Scipio and Cato had gathered (*colligere*) there. This he easily defeated. When Cato, who had not been present at the battle, heard from fugitives that so many had been killed that there was no hope left of defending the town, he killed himself with his own sword. He did not wish to live longer because he was forced to despair (*dēspērāre*) of the republic.

2. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN

Although Pompey had ordered Cicero to join his troops in Campania, Cicero was in such doubt as to what he ought to do that he wrote a letter to his friend Atticus in which he asked him for advice. He was afraid that if he joined Pompey, Caesar would no longer be his friend, and he had tried in every way to make Caesar friendly. Yet he knew that he was bound (*alligāre*) to Pompey by the latter's great services to him, and moreover that if he deserted the many eminent citizens who favored Pompey, there would be danger that he would be abandoned (*relinquere*) by all and also would be unable to remain in the city if Caesar got possession of the state.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, 1914

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN

I. It was Caesar's custom to go into Italy each year in order to administer the affairs of Illyricum, which was one of his provinces. But since he was preparing to invade Britain in the

following summer, he directed the lieutenants who were in charge of the winter quarters to construct as many new ships as possible in the winter and to refit the old ones. He then journeyed to Illyricum, where he learned that the Pirustae had laid waste part of the province. He decided at once to punish this tribe, and all the soldiers of the province were ordered to assemble in a certain town near the boundary. Meanwhile the Pirustae became greatly frightened and sent envoys to say that the incursions into the province had been made by private individuals without the authority of the tribe. "We are prepared," they added, "to make reparation[1] in every way for all the wrongs which have been committed." Caesar believed that they would perform this promise, but before he set out for Gaul he forced them to confirm it by giving hostages.

II. (*a*) How do you determine the position of the accent of Latin words? Copy and mark the accent of *comprehenditur, tenent, Aeneas, confiunt.*

(*b*) Give the meanings of *humus, socer,* and *species,* and decline each word in the singular only.

(*c*) How do *gens* and *genus* differ in meaning? Decline each word throughout.

(*d*) Write the genitive singular of *bos, iter, parens, os* (="bone"), *armiger.*

(*e*) Correct any errors that you notice in the following forms: *faceretur, audacum, facilissimus, moenis.*

(*f*) Give the meanings and principal parts of *fallo, malo, relinquo, fido, figo, redimo.*

(*g*) What particles are used to introduce single and double indirect questions?

(*h*) Write three different Latin equivalents for the phrase, "Don't say that."

---

[1] to make reparation, *satis facere dē.*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, 1915

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN

1. Caesar forced a large number of Gauls to take refuge in the town of Alesia where they were besieged for several months by the Romans and finally so hard pressed that the leaders assembled to decide what ought to be done. Various opinions were expressed and some thought that they ought to surrender to Caesar. Others proposed that they should make a sudden attack with all their forces upon the enemy. There was among these chieftains a certain Critognatus who was a man of great power among the Arverni. When he had listened to the opinions of the rest, he said, "Those who wish to surrender ought not to be regarded as citizens, for if we surrender, we shall be slaves. If on the other hand we make a sortie,[1] so many may be killed that the rest of the Gauls will not be strong enough to resist the Romans. Let us rather follow the example of our ancestors who when besieged by the Germans and distressed by hunger supported[2] life on the bodies of those who were useless for war."

[1] *ēruptiō.*   [2] *tolerō.*

YALE, JUNE, 1914

LATIN COMPOSITION

(For Yale College only)

Of all the generals who could have been named to lead the Roman legions against Mithridates, Pompey had without doubt shown his valor in the most ways. By boldness, by steadfastness, and by good fortune he had been victor over the pirates, in a war not only difficult to carry on but also dangerous to the Roman state. Now therefore no one thought that Mithridates

would be pleased if Pompey were chosen, but rather that he would of his own accord seek peace. So when Cicero had made his famous speech in behalf of his friend, all men were asking why there was any further delay.

(For Sheffield Scientific School only)

During the remaining part of the summer Caesar decided to proceed into Britain. He knew that in almost all the wars Gaul's aid had come to the enemy from that country. Although the time of year was not suitable for carrying on war, yet he wished to enter the island that he might see the country and the people. If he had not gone at this time he would never have visited Britain. A large number of hostages had to be given him because he did not desire to leave enemies behind his back.

CORNELL, 1914

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION PAPERS

(*b*) A short time after Caesar had set out for Italy, frequent rumors were brought to the Gauls that great dissensions had broken out at Rome and that Caesar, detained on that account, was not able to return to his army. Induced by this opportunity, they began to adopt plans for waging war, nor did they doubt that they would be able to cut Caesar off from the army, if he should return into Gaul, since the legions did not dare to march out from winter quarters without their commander.

2. *Translate into Latin, marking all long vowels in what you write.*

(*a*) 1. I believe the captives would have been spared (*parco*), if they had not tried to flee.

2. That may be true. Nevertheless I shall prevent them from returning home.

3. Would that he were here to advise me what to do!

4. Do you know why he thinks the city will be captured?

5. As he had remained a whole year at Athens, he feared that his friends might desert him.

VOCABULARY

abettor, adiūtrīx, -trīcis, F.

ability, facultās, -tātis, F.; inge-
   nium, -ī, N.

able, be able, possum, posse, potuī.

about, circum, *prep. with acc.;*
   (concerning), dē, *prep. with abl.*

absurd, rīdiculus, -a, -um.

accept, accipiō, -cipere, -cēpī,
   -ceptum.

accomplish, efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī,
   -fectum; perficiō, -ficere, -fēcī,
   -fectum.

accounts, new accounts, novae
   tabulae, novārum tabulārum, F.
   pl.

accusation, crīmen, -inis, N.

accuse, reprimand, accūsō, -āre,
   -āvī, -ātum; condemnō, -āre,
   -āvī, -ātum.

achieve, gerō, -ere, gessī, gestum.

achievement, opus, operis, N.

Achilles, Achillēs, -is, M.

acquit, absolvō, -solvere, -solvī,
   -solūtum.

act *(verb)*, agō, -ere, ēgī, āctum.

act, deed, factum, -ī, N.

add, adquīrō, -quīrere, -quīsīvī,
   -quīsītum.

admire, admīror, -ārī, -ātus sum.

adopt, capiō, -ere, cēpī, captum.

adorn, exōrnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

advantage, ūsus, -ūs, M.

   be of advantage, expediō, -īre,
      -īvī *or* -iī, -ītum.

adversary, adversārius, -ī, M.

adversity, rēs adversae, rērum ad-
   versārum, F. *pl.*

advice, cōnsilium, -ī, N.

affability, facilitās, -tātis, F.

affair, rēs, reī, F.; negōtium, -ī, N.

affect (pertain to), pertineō, -ēre,
   -uī.

afraid, be afraid of, timeō, -ēre,
   -uī.

Africa, Āfrica, -ae, F.

Africanus, Āfricānus, -ī, M.

again, iterum, *adv.*

against, in, contrā, *preps. with acc.*

age, aetās, -tātis, F.

agent, interpres, -pretis, M. *and* F.

agrarians, agrāriī, -ōrum, M. *pl.*

aid *(noun)*, auxilium, -ī, N.

aid *(verb)*, adiuvō, -iuvāre, -iūvī,
   -iūtum.

Alba, Alba, -ae, F.

Alexander, Alexander, -drī, M.

all, omnis, -e; tōtus, -a, -um.

   all things, omnia.

allay, sēdō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

Allobroges, Allobrogēs, -um, M. *pl.*

allow, patior, patī, passus sum.

ally, socius, -ī, M.

alone, sōlus, -a, -um.

although, cum *(with subjunctive);*
   quamquam *(with indicative).*

always, semper, *adv.*

ambassador, lēgātus, -ī, M.

among, inter, *prep. w. acc.*

ancestors, maiōrēs, -um, M. *pl.*

ancient, antīquus, -a, -um.

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and, et; atque; ac; -que.

and not, neque.

anger, ira, -ae, F.

angry, īrātus, -a, -um.

announce, nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum

annul, tollō, tollere, sustulī, sub-
  lātum.

another, alius, alia, aliud.

answer, respondeō, -spondēre,
  -spondī, -spōnsum.

Antonius, Antōnius, -ī, M.

Antony, Antōnius, -ī, M.

anxious, sollicitus, -a, -um.
  be anxious for, diffīdō, -fīdere,
  -fīsus sum.

any, anyone, anything, quisquam,
  quicquam; quis, quid; ūllus, -a,
  -um.

appeal, sollicitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

appease, plācō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

Appian, Appius, -a, -um.

appoint (as legatus), lēgō, -āre,
  -āvī, -ātum.

approach, accēdō, -cēdere, -cessī,
  -cessum; appropinquō, -āre, -āvī,
  -ātum.

approve, approve of, probō, -āre,
  -āvī, -ātum.

Aquitanians, Aquītānī, -ōrum, M.
  pl.

Archias, Archiās, -ae, M.

Ariobarzanes, Ariobarzānēs, -is,
  M.

Ariovistus, Ariovistus, -ī, M.

arm, armō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

arms, arma, -ōrum, N. pl.

army, exercitus, -ūs, M.

arrest, comprehendō, -prehendere,
  -prehendī, -prehēnsum; dēpre-
  hendō, -prehendere, -prehendī,
  -prehēnsum.

arrival, adventus, -ūs, M.

arrive (at), perveniō, -venīre,
  -vēnī, -ventum.

art, ars, artis, F.

as far . . . as, eō . . . quō; quan-
  tum.

as many . . . as, tot . . . quot.

as if, tamquam; quasi, velut sī, ac
  sī, *conjunctions.*

ascend, ascendō, -scendere, -scendī,
  -scēnsum.

ashamed, make ashamed, pudet,
  pudēre, puduit or puditum est,
  (*impersonal*).

Asia, Asia, -ae, F.

aside, lay aside, omittō, -mittere,
  -mīsī, -missum.

ask, quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī,
  quaesītum; rogō, -āre, -āvī,
  -ātum; flāgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,
  postulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

ask for, quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī,
  quaesītum; petō, petere, petīvī,
  petītum.

assassin, sīcārius, -ī, M.

assemble, conveniō, -venīre, -vēnī,
  -ventum.

assembling, concursus, -ūs, M.

assembly, public assembly, cōntiō,
  -ōnis, F.

assent, adnuō, -ere, -uī; adsentiō,
  -sentīre, -sēnsī, -sēnsum.

assign, dēscrībō, -scrībere, -scrīpsī,
  -scrīptum.

assistance, help, auxilium, -ī, N.

associate, socius, -ī, M.

assure, cōnfirmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

at, in, *prep. with abl*
  at the house of, ad, *prep with acc.*
  at night, noctū, *adv.*
  at once, statim, *adv.*

attack (*noun*), impetus, -ūs, M.

attack (*verb*), petō, -ere, -īvī, or -ii, -ītum.

attempt (*noun*), cōnātus, -ūs, M.

attempt (*verb*), cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus sum.

attain, adsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum; cōnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum.

attitude, attitude of mind, voluntās, -tātis, F.

attract, adiungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum.

Aurelia, Aurēlia, -ae, F.

Aurelian, Aurēlus, -a, -um.

authority, auctōritās, -tātis, F.; imperium, -ī, N.; (*a person*) auctor, -ōris, M.

avail, avail one's self of, ūtor, -ī, ūsus sum.

avarice, avāritia, -ae, F.

avaricious, cupidus, -a, -um; avārus, -a, -um.

avenge, ulcīscor, -ī, ultus sum.

avoid, vītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

band, manus, -ūs, F.

banish, exterminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

barbarian, barbarian nation, barbaria, -ae, F.

bargain, pactum, -ī, N.

base, turpis, -e.

baseness, turpitūdō, -dinis, F.

battle, line of battle, aciēs, -ēī, F.

be, sum, esse, fuī, futūrus.

bear, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum.

beat, caedō, -ere, cecīdī, caesum.

beautiful, pulcher, -chra, -chrum.

because, quod, cum, *conjs.*

before (*conjunction*), priusquam, antequam.

before (*preposition*), ante, *with acc.*; (in the presence of), apud, *with acc*

before (*adverb*), ante.

began, coepī, coepisse, coeptum.

Belgians, Belgae, -ārum, M. *pl.*

belief, opīniō, -ōnis, F.

believe, sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsum; crēdō, -ere, crēdidī, crēditum.

Bellovaci, Bellovacī, -ōrum, M. *pl.*

bestow, mandō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

betray, indicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; prōdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum.

bind, dēligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; vinciō, -īre, vīnxī, vīnctum.

blame, fault, culpa, -ae, F.

blinded, imprōvidus, -a, -um.

boast, glōrior, -ārī, glōriātus sum.

boat, nāvis, nāvis, F.

body, corpus, -poris, N.

bold, audāx, audācis.

boldness, audācia, -ae, F.

bond, vinculum, -ī, N.

book, liber, librī, M.

born, be born, nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum.

both . . . and, et . . . et.

boy, puer, puerī, M.

brave, fortis, -e.

bravely, fortiter, *adv*

break (down), perfringō, -fringere, -frēgī, -frāctum.

brigand, latrō, -ōnis, M.

brigandage, latrōcinium, -ī, N.

bring, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum; adferō, adferre, attulī, adlātum; addūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum; bring in, indūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum; intrōdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum;

bring to, adferō, adferre, attulī,
  adlātum;

bring about, cause, efficiō,
  -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum;

bring to pass, perficiō, -ficere,
  -fēcī, -fectum.

Britons, Britannī, -ōrum, M. *pl.*

Brocchus, Brocchus, -ī, M.

brother, frāter, -tris, M.

Brundisium, Brundisium, -ī, N.

build, aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

building, aedificium, -ī, N.

burden, premō, -ere, pressī,
  pressum.

burn, set fire to, incendō, -cendere,
  -cendī, -cēnsum.

business, engage in business, ne-
  gōtior, -ārī, -ātus sum.

but, sed, *conj.*

buy, emō, emere, ēmī, ēmptum.

by, ā, ab, *prep. w abl.*

Caesar, Caesar, -aris, M.

calamity, calamitās, -tātis, F.

call, appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; vo-
  cō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum;

call together, convocō, -āre, -āvī,
  -ātum;

call up, excitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

camp, castra, -ōrum, N. *pl*

can, possum, posse, potuī.

capture, capiō, -ere, cēpī, captum;
  expugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

care, cūra, -ae, F.

career, cursus, -ūs, M.

carry on, gerō, -ere, gessī, gestum.

Carthaginians, Carthāginiēnsēs,
  -ium, M. *pl.*

case, causa, -ae, F.

Catiline, Catilīna, -ae, M.

Cato, Catō, -ōnis, M.

Catulus, Catulus, -ī, M.

cause *(noun)*, causa, -ae, F.

cause *(verb)*, efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī,
  -fectum.

cavalry, equitātus, -ūs, M.

celebrate, celebrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

celebrated, nōbilis, -e.

celebrity, praedicātiō, -ōnis, F.

censure, reprehendō, -prehendere,
  -prehendī, -prehēnsum.

centurion, centuriō, -ōnis, M.

centurionship, centuriātus, -ūs, M.

Ceparius, Cēpārius, -ī, M.

certain, a certain, quīdam, quae-
  dam, quoddam or quiddam.

Cethegus, Cethēgus, -ī, M.

chain, vinculum, -ī, N.

challenge, rēiciō, -icere, -iēcī,
  -iectum.

change, mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum;
  commūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

character, ingenium, -ī, N.; mōrēs,
  -um, M. *pl.*

charge *(noun)*, crīmen, -minis, N.

charge *(verb)*, īnsimulō, -āre, -āvī,
  -ātum.

charm, dulcēdō, -dinis, F.

check, reprimō, -primere, -pressī,
  -pressum; retardō, -are, āvī,
  -ātum; prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.

children, līberī, -ōrum, M. *pl.*

choice, lēctus, -a, -um.

choose, dēligō, -ligere, -lēgī,
  -lēctum.

Cicero, Cicerō, -ōnis, M.

citizen, cīvis, -is, M. *and* F.
  private citizen, prīvātus, -ī, M.
  fellow-citizens, Quirītēs, -ium,
    M. *pl.*

citizenship, cīvitās, -tātis, F.

city, urbs, urbis, F.

in (of) the city *(adjective)*, ur-
    bānus, -a, -um.
civil, cīvīlis, -e.
clashing, contentiō, -ōnis, F.
class, kind, genus, generis, N.
clear, perspicuus, -a, -um; plānus,
    -a, -um; manifestus, -a, -um.
clemency, clēmentia, -ae, F.
clerk, scrība, -ae, M.
close, claudō, -ere, clausī, clausum.
coast, ōra, -ae, F.
    seacoast, ōra maritima, ōrae
    maritimae.
cold, gelidus, -a, -um.
colleague, collēga, -ae, M.
collect, conlıgō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēc-
    tum; cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctum.
colonist, colōnus, -ī, M.
come, veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventum.
coming, adventus, -ūs, M.
command, imperō, -āre, -āvī,
    -ātum;
    be in command of, praesum,
    -esse, -fuī.
commander, imperātor, -ōris, M.
common, commūnis, -e.
companion, comes, comitis, M. *and*
    F.
compare, cōnferō, -ferre, -tulī
    -lātum; comparō, -āre, -āvī,
    -ātum.
compassion, misericordia, -ae, F.
compassionate, misericors, -cordis,
    adj.
compel, cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctum.
complain, queror, querī, questus
    sum.
complaint, querimōnia, -ae, F.
comrade, sodālis, -is, M. *and* F.;
    comes, -itis, M. *and* F.

conceal, cēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
    be concealed, lateō, -ēre, -uī.
concerning, dē, *prep. with abl.*
conclude (bring to a conclusion),
    cōnficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum.
condemn, damnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum;
    condemnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
condition, cāsus, -ūs, M.
conduct, administrō, -āre, -āvī,
    -ātum; gerō, gerere, gessī, ges-
    tum.
confer, conloquor, -loquī, -locūtus
    sum.
confess, fateor, fatērī, fassus sum;
    cōnfiteor, -fitērī, -fessus sum.
conflagration, incendium, -ī, N.
congratulate, grātulor, -ārī, -ātus
    sum.
conquer, superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum;
    vincō, -ere, vīcī, victum.
conscientious, sānctus, -a, -um.
conscientiously, religiōsē, *adv.*
consider, habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum;
    cōnsīderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
consistently, cōnstanter, *adv.*
conspiracy, coniūrātiō, -ōnis, F.
conspirators, coniūrātī, -ōrum, M.
    pl.
consul, cōnsul, -is, M.
consular, cōnsulāris, -e.
consulship, cōnsulātus, -ūs, M.
consult (for the interest of), cōn-
    sulō, -ere, -uī, -tum.
contend, pugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
content, contentus, -a, -um.
convict, damnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum;
    condemnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
Cornelıı, Cornēliī, -ōrum, M. *pl.*
corrupt, corrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī,
    -ruptum.
counsel, cōnsilium, -ī, N.

countless, innumerābilis, -e.

country, rēs pūblica, reī pūblicae, F.;

   native country, patria, -ae, F.

courage, virtūs, -tūtis, F.

course, iter, itineris, N ; cursus, -ūs, M.

court, iūdicium, -ī, N.; cōnsilium, -ī, N.

coward, ignāvus, -ī, M.

cowardice, ignāvia, -ae, F.

cowardly, ignāvus, -a, -um.

credible, crēdibilis, -e.

credit, fidēs, -eī, F.

crime, scelus, -eris, N.

criminal, facinorōsus, -ī, M.; scelerātus, -ī, M.

criticize, reprehendō, -prehendere, -prehendī, -prehēnsum.

cross, crux, crucis, F.

cross, trānsmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum; trānseō, -īre, -iī, itum.

cruel, crūdēlis, -e.

cruelty, crūdēlitās, -tātis, F.

crush, opprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressum.

cultivate, colō, -ere, coluī, cultum; percipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum.

culture, hūmānitās, -tātis, F.

Curio, Cūriō, -ōnis, M.

Curius, Cūrius, -ī, M.

custody, custōdia, -ae, F.

custom, mōs, mōris, M.

daily (adj.), cotīdiānus, -a, -um.

damage, dētrīmentum, -ī, N.

danger, perīculum, -ī, N.

dangerous, perīculōsus, -a, -um.

dare, audeō, -ēre, ausus sum.

daughter, filia, -ae, F.

day, diēs, -ēī, M. and F.

dear, cārus, -a, -um.

death, mors, mortis, F.

debt, aes aliēnum, aeris aliēnī, N.

deceive, fallō, -ere, fefellī, falsum; dēcipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum.

decency, modestia, -ae, F.

decide, iūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; dēcernō, -cernere, -crēvī, -crētum.

   decide on, cōnstituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtum.

Decimus, Decimus, -ī, M.

decree (noun), dēcrētum, -ī, N.;

   decree of the senate, senātūs cōnsultum, N.

decree (verb), dēcernō, -cernere -crēvī, -crētum.

deed, factum, -ī, N.

   deeds, rēs gestae, F. pl.

deep, altus, -a, -um.

defeat, vincō, -ere, vīcī, victum; superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

defend, dēfendō, -fendere, -fendī, -fēnsum.

defendant, reus, -ī, M.

defender, dēfēnsor, -ōris, M.

delay, mora, -ae, F.

delight, dēlectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

deliver (a speech), habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.

demand, postulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

deny, negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

depart, discēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum.

departure, discessus, -ūs, M.

dependent, cliēns, clientis, M.

deprive, be deprived of, careō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus.

describe, aperiō, -īre, -uī, -tum.

desert, dēserō, -ere, -uī, -tum.

deserve, be worthy of, dignus sum,
   esse, *etc.*

desirable, optātus, -a, -um.

desire *(noun)*, cupidĭtās, -tātis, F.

desire *(verb)*, cupiō, -ere, cupīvī or
   cupiī, cupītum; dēsīderō, -āre,
   -āvī, -ātum; concupīscō, -cupī-
   scere, -cupīvī, -cupītum.

desirous, avidus, -a, -um; cupidus,
   -a, -um.

desperate, perditus, -a, -um.

despise, contemnō, -temnere,
   -tempsī, -temptum.

despotism, dominātiō, -ōnis, F.

destroy, dēleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum.

destruction, interitus, -ūs, M ; per-
   niciēs, -ēī, F.; exitium, -ī, N.

deter, dēterreō, -terrēre, -terruī,
   -territum.

devastation, vāstĭtās, -tātis, F.

devote, dēdō, dēdere, dēdidī, dēdi-
   tum.

dictator, dictātor, -ōris, M.

die, morior, morī or morīrī, mor-
   tuus sum.

difficult, difficilis, -e.

dignity, dignĭtās, -tātis, F.

diligence, dīligentia, -ae, F.

dim, obscūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

disappoint, fallō, -ere, fefellī, fal-
   sum.

disaster, calamĭtās, -tātis, F.

discipline, disciplīna, -ae, F.

disclose, patefaciō, -facere, -fēcī,
   -factum; expōnō, -pōnere, -posuī,
   -positum; ēnūntiō, -āre, -āvī,
   -ātum; aperiō, -īre, -uī, -tum.

discover, inveniō, -venīre, -vēnī,
   -ventum.

disgrace, ignōminia, -ae, F.

disgraceful, turpis, -e.

dishonor, violō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

disloyal, improbus, -a, -um.

dismiss, dīmittō, -mittere, -mīsī,
   -missum.

display (use), ūtor, -ī, ūsus sum.

disregard, neglegō, -legere, -lēxī,
   -lēctum.

dissemble, dissimulō, -āre, -āvī,
   -ātum.

dissent, dissentiō, -sentīre, -sēnsī,
   -sēnsum.

distinguished, clārus, -a, -um.

distress, dolor, -ōris, M.

disturb (move), moveō, -ēre, mōvī,
   mōtum; commoveō, -movēre,
   -mōvī, -mōtum; sollicitō, -āre,
   -āvī, -ātum.

do, faciō, -ere, fēcī, factum.

doubt, dubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

doubtful, dubius, -a, -um.

drag out, dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductum.
   drag back, retrahō, -trahere,
   -trāxī, -tractum.

draw, ēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -duc-
   tum; dēstringō, -stringere,
   -strīnxī, -strictum; dēprōmō,
   -prōmere, -prōmpsī, -prōmp-
   tum.

   draw near, accēdō, -cēdere, -ces-
   sī, -cessum.

drink, bibō, -ere, bibī.

drive from, drive out, ēiciō, -icere,
   -iēcī, -iectum; expellō, -pellere,
   -pulī, -pulsum.

due, be due, *passive of* dēbeō, -ēre,
   -uī, -itum.

duty, officium, -ī, N.; mūnus, mū-
   neris, N.

eager, ārdēns, ārdentis.

   be eager for, studeō, -ēre, -uī.

eagerness, cupiditās, -tātis, F.;
   studium, -ī, N.

eagle, aquila, -ae, F.

ear, auris, -is, F.

easily, facile, *adv.*

east, sōlis ortus, -ūs, M.

edict, ēdictum, -ī, N.

effort (toil), labor, labōris, M.

elect *(participle)*, dēsignātus, -a,
   -um.

elect *(verb)*, creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

election, comitia, -ōrum, N *pl.*

eloquence, ēloquentia, -ae, F.

embassador, lēgātus, -ī, M.

embassy, lēgātiō, -ōnis, F.

empire, imperium, -ī, N.

employ, ūsurpō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

end, exitium, -ī, N.; finis, fīnis, M.

endless, perpetuus, -a, -um.

endure, perferō, -ferre, -tulī,
   -lātum.

enemy, an enemy of one's country,
   hostis, -is, M. *and* F.

   a personal enemy, inimīcus, -ī,
   M.

energy, vīs (vīs), F.

enjoy, fruor, fruī, frūctus sum;
   perfruor, -fruī, -frūctus sum.

enjoyment, frūctus, -ūs, M.

Ennius, Ennius, -ī, M.

enormity, immānitās, -tātis, F.

enough, satis, *adv.*

enroll, adscrībō, -scrībere, -scrīpsī,
   -scrīptum; cōnscrībō, -scrībere,
   -scrīpsī, -scrīptum.

entangle, implicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

enthusiasm, studium, -ī, N.

entreaties, precēs, -um, F. *pl.*

entrust, crēdō, -ere, crēdidī, crēdi-
   tum.

envoy, lēgātus, -ī, M.

envy, invideō, -vidēre, -vīdī, -vī-
   sum.

equal, pār, paris.

equestrian, equester, -tris, -tre.

erasure, litūra, -ae, F.

err, errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

error, error, -rōris, M.

escape, effugiō, -fugere, -fūgī; per-
   fugiō, -fugere, -fūgī; ēlābor,
   ēlābī, ēlāpsus sum.

escort, prōsequor, -sequī, -secūtus
   sum; dēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī,
   -ductum.

establish, cōnstituō, -stituere,
   -stituī, -stitūtum.

estate, praedium, -ī, N.

Etruria, Etrūria, -ae, F.

even, etiam, *conj. and adv.*

everlasting, aeternus, -a, -um.

every, omnis, -e.

everything, omnia.

evil, malus, -a, -um.

example, exemplum, -ī, N.

excellent, optimus, -a, -um.

exclude, exclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī,
   -clūsum.

ex-consul, cōnsulāris, -is, M.

exhaust, abūtor, -ūtī, -ūsus sum.

exile, exsilium, -ī, N.

   be an exile, exsulō, -āre, -āvī,
   -ātum.

expect, exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

expense, sūmptus, -ūs, M.

extol, efferō, -ferre, extulī, ēlātum.

exult, exsultō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

Faesulae, Faesulae, -ārum, F., *pl.*

fail, dēsum, -esse, -fuī.

faithful, fīdus, -a, -um.

faithfulness, fidēs, -eī, F.

fall, cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsum.

fallen, iacēns, -centis.

falsely, falsō, *adv.*

fame, glōria, -ae, F.; fāma, -ae, F.; laus, laudis, F.

familar, familiar with, perītus, -a, -um.

family, familia, -ae, F.; gēns, gentis, F.

famous, clārus, -a, -um.

fatal, fātālis, -e.

fated, fātālis, -e.

father, pater, patris, M.

fault, culpa, -ae, F.

favor (*noun*), grātia, -ae, F.; beneficium, -ī, N.

favor (*verb*), faveō, -ēre, fāvī, fautum.

fear (*noun*), timor, -ōris, M.; metus, -ūs, M.

fear (*verb*), metuō, -ere, metuī; vereor, -ērī, veritus sum; timeō, -ēre, -uī; pertimēscō, -timēscere, -timuī.

fellow-citizens, Quirītēs, -ium, M., *pl.*

few, paucī, -ae, -a.

field, ager, agrī, M.

fight (*noun*), pugna, -ae, F.

fight (*verb*), pugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; dīmicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

find, reperiō, -īre, repperī, repertum; inveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum.

   find out, comperiō, -īre, comperī, compertum.

fire, incendium, -ī, N.; ignis, -is, M.

   with fire and sword (slaughter), caede et incendiīs.

   set on fire, incendō, -cendere, -cendī, -cēnsum.

first, prīmus, -a, -um.

      quīnque (*indecl num.*).

flank, pars, partis, F.

flee, fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitum; profugiō, -fugere, -fūgī.

fleet, classis, -is, F.

flight, fuga, -ae, F.

flog, verberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

flogging (verber), verberis, N. (*usually plur.*).

follow, sequor, -ī, secūtus sum.

folly, āmentia, -ae, F.

fond, studiōsus, -a, -um.

foolish, stultus, -a, -um; āmēns, āmentis.

for, on behalf of, prō, *prep. with abl.*

force, vīs, (vīs), F.

forces, cōpiae, -ārum, F., *pl.*

foreign, externus, -a, -um.

foresee, prōvideō, -vidēre, -vīdī, -vīsum.

foresight, prūdentia, -ae, F.

forewarn, praemoneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.

forget, oblīvīscor, -ī, oblītus sum.

former, prīstinus, -a, -um.

formerly, ōlim, *adv.*

fortify, mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum.

fortunate, fortūnātus, -a, -um.

fortune, good fortune, fortūna, -ae, F.

forum, forum, -ī, N.

found, condō, -dere, -didī, -ditum.

foundation, fundāmentum, -ī, N.

four, quattuor (*indeclnable num.*).

fourth, quārtus, -a, -um.

free (*adjective*), līber, lībera, līberum.

   free from, vacuus, -a, -um.

free (*verb*), līberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

free-born, ingenuus, -a, -um.

free-born citizens, ingenuī, -ōrum,
  M., *pl.*
freedman, lībertīnus, -ī, M.
freedom, lībertās, -tātis, F.
friend, amīcus, -ī, M.
  intimate friend, familiāris, -is,
    M. *and* F.
friendly, amīcus, -a, -um.
friendship, amīcitia, -ae, F.
from, ā, ab; ē, ex; dē, *preps. with*
  abl.
full, plēnus, -a, -um.
full grown, adultus, -a, -um.
Fulvia, Fulvia, -ae, F.
Fulvius, Fulvius, -ī, M.
furnish, praebeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.
Gabinius, Gabīnius, -ī, M.
gain, percipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -cep-
  tum; potior, potīrī, potītus sum.
Gaius, Gāius, -ī, M.
game, lūdus, -ī, M.
garrison, praesidium, -ī, N.
gate, porta, -ae, F.
gather, conligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēc-
  tum.
Gaul, Gallia, -ae, F.; the Gauls,
  Gallī, -ōrum, M., *pl.*
Gavius, Gavius, -ī, M.
general, imperātor, -ōris, M.
generosity, līberālitās, -tātis, F.;
  mūnificentia, -ae, F.
generously, līberāliter, *adv.*
gentlemen of the jury, iūdicēs,
  -um, M., *pl.*
gentlemen of the senate, patrēs
  cōnscrīptī.
Germans, Germānī, -ōrum, M., *pl.*
give, dō, dare, dedī, datum.
give back, reddō, -dere, -didī,
  -ditum.
Glabrio, Glabriō, -ōnis, M.

gladiator, gladiātor, -ōris, M.
glory, glōria, -ae, F.
Glaucia, Glaucia, -ae, M.
go, eō, īre, īvī, *or* iī, itum.
  go on board (a ship), ingredior,
    ingredī, ingressus sum.
go out, go from, exeō, -īre, -iī,
  -itum.
god, deus, -ī, M.
god-like, dīvīnus, -a, -um.
gold, aurum, -ī, N.
good, bonus, -a, -um.
good-will, benevolentia, -ae, F.
governor, prōpraetor, -ōris, M.
Gracchus, Gracchus, -ī, M.
grant, concēdō, -cēdere, -cessī,
  -cessum; dō, dare, dedī, datum.
grasp, manus, -ūs, F.
gravely, vehementer, *adv.*
great, magnus, -a, -um; ingēns,
  ingentis.
  so great, tantus, -a, -um.
  as great .as, tantus...quantus.
  greatest, summus, -a, -um.
greed, cupiditās, -tātis, F.
Greek, Graecus, -a, -um.
  a Greek, Graecus, -ī, M.
greet, salūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum;
  appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
grief, lūctus, -ūs, M.; dolor, dolō-
  ris, M.
grieve, doleō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus.
groundless, falsus, -a, -um.
guards, custōdiae, -ārum, F., *pl.*
guilty, nocēns, -entis.
Haeduans, Haeduī, -ōrum, M., *pl.*
hand, manus, -ūs, F.; to lay vio-
  lent hands on, vim et manūs īn-
  ferre.
  hand, be at hand, īnstō, -stāre,
    -stitī, -stātūrus.

happen, fīō, fierī, factus sum.
    it happens, accidit, accidere, accidit; contingit, contingere, contigit.
happy, laetus, -a, -um.
harbor, portus, -ūs, M.
harmony, concordia, -ae, F.
hate, ōdī, ōdisse.
hatred, odium, -ī, N.
have, habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.
he, she it, is, ea, id.
hear, audiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum.
hearty, magnus, -a, -um.
help (noun), auxilium, -ī, N.
help (verb), opitulor, -ārī, -ātus sum (takes dative); iuvō, -āre, iūvī, iūtum (takes accusative).
Helvetians, Helvētiī, -ōrum, M., pl.
Heraclea, Hēraclīa, -ae, F.
here, hīc, adv.
hesitate, dubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
high, altus, -a, -um; superus, -a, um.
hill, collis, collis, M.
himself, reflexive, suī, sibi, sē.
hinder, impediō, -īre, -īvī or -iī, -ītum; dēterreō, -terrēre, -terruī, -territum.
his, her, its, when reflexive, suus, -a, -um; when not reflexive, eius.
hold, teneō, -ēre, -uī, -tum.
home, domus, -ūs, (-ī), F.; tēctum, -ī, N.
Homer, Homērus, -ī, M.
honesty, fidēs, -eī, F.
honor (noun), honor, honōris, M.; insigne, -is, N.; laus, laudis, F.
honor (verb), honestō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; ōrnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
honorable, honestus, -a, -um.

honorably, honestē, adv.
hope (noun), spēs, speī, F.
hope, hope for, spērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; optō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
Hortensius, Hortēnsius, -ī, M.
hostage, obses, obsidis, M. and F.
hostile, īnfēstus, -a, -um; inimīcus, -a, -um.
hostility, inimīcitia, -ae, F.
house, tēctum, -ī, N.; aedēs, -ium, F., pl ; domus, -ūs (-ī), F. at the house of, ad, with acc.
how long, quam diū.
husband, vir, virī, M.
I, ego, meī.
Iccius, Iccius, -ī, M.
Ides, Īdūs, -uum, F., pl.
if, sī, conj.
if not, nisi, conj.
ignorant, ignārus, -a, -um.
ill-repute, īnfāmia, -ae, F.
illness, morbus, -ī, M.
immortal, immortālis, -e.
impend, impendeō, -ēre.
importance, of great importance, magnī (genitive)
    it is of importance, interest, interesse, interfuit.
in, in, prep. w. abl.
inactivity, inertia, -ae, F.
incite, sollicitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
increase (transitive), amplificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; augeō, augēre, auxī, auctum.
increase (intransitive), crēscō, crēscere, crēvī, crētum.
incredible, incrēdibilis, -e.
incur, suscipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum.
industry, dīligentia, -ae, F.; industria, -ae, F.

infatuated, mente captus, (-a, -um).

influential, to be influential, multum posse.

inform, certiōrem (-ēs) facere.

injure (annoy), vexō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

injury, iniūria, -ae, F.

innocent, innocēns, -entis.

insolently, īnsolenter, *adv.*

instructions, praeceptum, -ī, N.

intimate friend, familiāris, -is, M.

into, in, *prep. w. acc.*

intolerable, intolerābilis, -e.

investigate, investīgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

invincible, invictus, -a, -um.

island, īnsula, -ae, F.

Italy, Ītalia, -ae, F.

jaws, faucēs, -ium, F., *pl.*

join (to), adiungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum.

joy, laetitia, -ae, F.

judge, iūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

judgment, iūdicium, -ī, N.

June, of June *(adjective)*, Iūnius, -a, -um.

Jupiter, Iuppiter, Iovis, M.

juror, iūdex, iūdicis, M.

jury, iūdicium, -ī, N.

just, iūstus, -a, -um.

justice, iūstitia, -ae, F.

justly, iūre *(abl. of* iūs*).*

Kalends, Kalendae, -ārum, F., *pl*

keep, teneō, -ēre, -uī, -tum; adservō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

keep away, arceō, arcēre, arcuī.

keep out, repellō, repellere, reppulī, repulsum.

keep silent, taceō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.

kill, interficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fec-

tum; occīdō, -cīdere, -cīdī, -cīsum; necō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

kind, genus, generis, N.; modus, -ī, M.

kindness, hūmānitās, -tātis, F.; beneficium, -ī, N.

king, rēx, rēgis, M.

kingdom, rēgnum, -ī, N.

kinsman, cognātus, -ī, M.

knight, eques, equitis, M.

know, intellegō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum; sciō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum; nōscō, -ere, nōvī, nōtum; cognōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nitum; sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsum.

not know, nesciō, -īre, -īvī; ignōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

knowledge, scientia, -ae, F ; cognitiō, -ōnis, F.

known, nōtus, -a, -um.

labor, labor, labōris, M.

lack, be lacking, dēsum, -esse, -fuī.

(be deprived of), careō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus.

Laelius, Laelius, -ī, M.

land, terra, -ae, F.; ager, agrī, M.

large, magnus, -a, -um.

Latin, Latīnus, -a, -um.

law, lēx, lēgis, F.

lawful, lēgitimus, -a, -um.

lay, dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum.

lay aside, pōnō, -ere, posuī, positum; omittō, -ere, omīsī, omissum.

lay upon, īnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum.

lay waste, vāstō, -āre, -āvī -ātum.

lead, dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum; dēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.

lead to, addūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.

lead out, ēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.

leader (prominent man), prīnceps, prīncipis, M.; dux, ducis, M.

learned, ērudītus, -a, -um; doctus, -a, -um.

learning, doctrīna, -ae, F.

leave, relinquō, -linquere, -līquī, -lictum.

leave vacant, vacuēfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum.

left, sinister, -tra, -trum.

legion, legiō, -ōnis, F.

leniency, lēnitās, -tātis, F.

Lentulus, Lentulus, -ī, M.

Lepidus, Lepidus, -ī, M.

lessen, minuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum.

letter, epistula, -ae, F.; litterae, -ārum, F., *pl.*

(tablets) tabellae, -ārum, F., *pl.*

liberty, lībertās, -tātis, F.

lictor, lictor, -ōris, M.

lieutenant, lēgātus, -ī, M.

life, vīta, -ae, F.

lift up, extollō, -ere.

Ligarius, Ligārius, -ī, M.

like, similis, -e.

limit, fīnis, -is, M.

literature, litterae, -ārum, F., *pl.*

little, parvus, -a, -um.

little, a little, paulō, *(abl)*

live, vīvō, vīvere, vīxī, vīctum; (dwell), habitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

locate, conlocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

long, longus, -a, -um.

long time, a long time, diū, *adv.*

lose, āmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum.

lost, lost men, perditī, -ōrum, M., *pl.*

lot, sors, sortis, F.

love *(noun)*, amor, -ōris, M.

love *(verb)*, dīligō, -ligere, -lēxī, -lēctum; amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

lowest, the lowest class, īnfimī, -ōrum, M. *pl.*

loyal, bonus, -a, -um.

Lucius, Lūcius, -ī, M.

Lucullus, Lūcullus, -ī, M.

luxury, lūxuria, -ae, F.

Macedonia, Macedonia, -ae, F.

madness, āmentia, -ae, F.; furor, -ōris, M.

magistrate, magistrātus, -ūs, M.

maintain, āmittō, -ere, -uī, alitum *and* altum; teneō, -ēre, -uī, -tum.

make, faciō, -ere, fēcī, factum; be made, fīō, fierī, factus sum.

make war on, bellum īnferō, -ferre, -tulī, lātum.

Mamertine, Mamertīnus, -a, -um. the Mamertines, Mamertīnī, -ōrum, M. *pl.*

man, homō, hominis; vir, virī, M. desperate men, perditī, -ōrum, M. *pl.*

young man, adulēscentulus, -ī, M.; adulēscēns, -entis, M.

manage, administrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

Manlius, Mānlius, -ī, M. of Manlius, Mānliānus, -a, -um.

manner, modus, -ī, M.; ratiō, -ōnis, F.; cōnsuētūdō, -dinis, F.

many, multī, -ae, -a; as many as, tot . . . quot.

Marcellus, Mārcellus, -ī, M. the Marcelli, Mārcellī, -ōrum, M. *pl.*

March, of March *(adjective)*, **Mār-
tius**, -a, -um.

Marcus, **Mārcus**, -ī, M.

Marius, **Marius**, -ī, M.

Marseilles, **Massilia**, -ae, F.

massacre, **caedēs**, -is, F.

matter, **rēs**, reī, F.

memory, **memoria**, -ae, F.

mention, **nōminō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum;
memorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

Metellus, **Metellus**, -ī, M.

military, **mīlitāris**, -e.

 military affairs, **rēs mīlitāris,
 reī mīlitāris**, F.

mind, **animus**, -ī, M.; **mēns**, men-
tis, F.

mindful, **memor**, -oris.

mingle, **commisceō**, -miscēre, -mis-
cuī, -mixtum.

misfortune, **calamitās**, -tātis, F.

Mithridates, **Mithridātēs**, -is *or* -ī,
M.

modest, very modest, **permodestus**,
-a, -um.

money, **pecūnia**, -ae, F.

monster, **bēlua**, -ae, F.

monument, **monumentum**, -ī, N.

morning, in the morning, **māne**,
adv.

mountain, **mōns**, montis, M.

move, **moveō**, -ēre, mōvī, mōtum.

much *(adjective)*, **multus**, -a, -um.

much *(adverb)*, **multō**.

multitude, **multitūdō**, -dinis, F.

murder, **trucīdō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

Murena, **Mūrēna**, -ae, M.

my, **meus**, -a, -um.

myself *(reflexive 1st person)*, **meī,
mihi, mē**.

name *(noun)*, **nōmen**, -minis, N.

name *(verb)*, **nōminō**, -āre, -āvī,
-ātum.

nation, **nātiō**, **nātiōnis**, F.; **gēns**,
gentis, F.

native land, **patria**, -ae, F.

nature, **nātūra**, -ae, F.

naval, **nāvālis**, -e.

near, **propter**, *prep. with acc.*

necessary, **necesse**, *indecl. adj.*

neglect, **neglegō**, -legere, -lēxī,
-lēctum.

never, **numquam**, *adv.*

nevertheless, **tamen**, *adv.*

new, **novus**, -a, -um.

next, **proximus**, -a, -um.

night, **nox**, noctis, F.

 at night, **noctū**, *adv.*

no, **nūllus**, -a, -um.

no longer **nōn iam**.

no one, **nēmō** *(no gen.)*, *dat.*,
nēminī, M. *and* F

not, **nōn**.

 not only . . . but also, **cum . . .
 tum**.

nothing, **nihil** *(indecl.)*

November, **November**, -bris, -bre
(adjective).

now, **nunc**, *adv.*

Numantia, **Numantia**, -ae, F.

number, **numerus**, -ī, M.

O, **Ō**, *interjection.*

obey, **pāreō**, -ēre, -uī.

oblivion, **oblīviō**, -ōnis, F.

obscure, **obscūrus**, -a, -um.

observe, **cognōscō**, -nōscere, -nōvī,
-nitum.

obtain, **adsequor**, -sequī, -secūtus
sum; **impetrō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

offend, **offendō**, -fendere, -fendī,
-fēnsum.

offer, **dō**, dare, dedī, datum.

often, saepe, *adv.*
  as often as, totiēns . . . quotiēns.
on account of, **propter**, *prep. with acc.*
on board, in, *prep. with acc.*
one, **ūnus, -a, -um.**
  the one . . . the other, alter . . . alter.
  one . . . another, alius . . . alius.
only, alone, **sōlus, -a, -um.**
open *(adjective)*, **apertus, -a, -um.**
open *(transitive verb)*, **aperiō, -īre, -uī, -tum.**
  be open, **pateō, -ēre, -uī.**
openly, **apertē; palam,** *advs.*
opinion, **sententia, -ae, F.; existimātiō, -ōnis, F.**
opponent, **adversārius, -ī, M.**
opportunity, **potestās, -tātis, F.; facultās, -tātis, F; occāsiō, -ōnis, F.**
oppose, **oppōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum.**
opposed, **adversus, -a, -um.**
oration, **ōrātiō, -ōnis, F.**
order (command), **iussus, -ūs, M. (arrangement), ōrdō, ōrdinis, M.**
  in order that, ut, *conj.*
order *(verb)*, **iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iussum; imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
Orestilla, **Orestilla, -ae, F.**
organize, **cōnficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum.**
originator, **auctor, -ōris, M.**
other, another, **alius, alia, aliud;**
  (all) the other, **cēterī, -ae, -a.**
others, the others, **cēterī, -ōrum, M.** *pl.;* **reliquī, -ōrum, M.** *pl.*

ought, **oportet, oportēre, oportuit; dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.**
our, **noster, nostra, nostrum**
outcome, **exitus, -ūs, M.**
outrage, **flāgitium, -ī, N.**
overhang, **immineō, -ēre.**
owe, **dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.**
pardon, **venia, -ae, F.**
pass (one's life, etc.), **agō, -ere, -ēgī, āctum.**
pass by, **praetermittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum; praetereō, -īre, -iī, -itum.**
part, **pars, partis, F.**
participant, **particeps, -cipis, M. and F.**
party, **pars, partis, F.**
patience, **patientia, -ae, F.**
pay, **solvō, -ere, solvī, solūtum; pendō, -ere, pependī, pēnsum.**
peace, **pāx, pācis, F.;** ōtium, -ī, N.
penetrate, **penetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
people, **populus, -ī, M.**
perform, **fungor, fungī, fūnctus sum.**
peril, **perniciēs, -ēī, F.; perīculum, -ī, N.**
perish, **pereō, -īre, -iī, -itum.**
permit, **patior, patī, passus sum; permittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum.**
persecuter, **vexātor, -ōris, M.**
perseverance, **persevērantia, -ae, F.**
person, in person *(adjective)*, **praesēns, -entis.**
persuade, **persuādeō, -suādēre, -suāsī, -suāsum** *(takes dative).*
pertain, **pertineō, -tinēre, -tinuī.**

Petreius, **Petreius**, -ī, M.

Pharsalian, **Pharsālicus**, -a, -um.

philosopher, **sapiēns**, **sapientis**, M.

Picenum, of Picenum (*adjective*), **Pīcēnus**, -a, -um.

picture, **tabula**, -ae, F.

pirate, **pīrāta**, -ae, M.; **praedō**, -ōnis, M.

pitch (a camp), **pōnō**, -ere, **posuī**, **positum.**

pity, **misereor**, -ērī, **miseritus sum**; **miseret**, **miserēre**, **miseruit** (*impersonal*).

place (*noun*), **locus**, -ī, M., *pl.* **locī**, M., *and* **loca**, N.

place (*verb*), **pōnō**, -ere, **posuī**, **positum**; **fīgō**, -ere, **fīxī**, **fīxum**. place before, **prōpōnō**, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum.

plague, **pestis**, **pestis**, F.

plan, **cōnsilium**, -ī, N

plead a case, **causam agō**, **agere**, **ēgī**, **āctum.**

pleadings, **precēs**, -um, F, *pl.*

please, **placeō**, -ēre, -uī, -itum.

pleasing, **iūcundus**, -a, -um; **grātus**, -a, -um.

pleasure, **voluptās**, -tātis, F.; **dēliciae**, -ārum, F., *pl.*

pleasure-seeking, **libīdō**, -inis, F.

plebeians, **plēbs**, **plēbis**, F.

plot (conspiracy), **coniūrātiō**, -ōnis, F. plots, **īnsidiae**, -ārum, F., *pl.*

plot (*verb*), **cōgitō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

plunder (*noun*), **praeda**, -ae, F.

plunder (*verb*), **spoliō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

plunderer, **dēpeculātor**, -ōris, M.

poet, **poēta**, -ae, M.

point out, **dēmōnstrō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

Pompey, **Pompeius**, -ī, M.

Pontus, **Pontus**, -ī, M.

Porcian, **Porcius**, -a, -um.

position, take position, **adstō**, -stāre, -stitī.

possession, gain possession of, **potior**, **potīrī**, **potītus sum.**

possessions, **possessiōnēs**, -um, F., *pl.*

poverty, **egestās**, -tātis, F.

power, **potestās**, -tātis, F.; **potentia**, -ae, F.; **imperium**, -ī, N. royal power, **rēgnum**, -ī, N.

powerful, **potēns**, -entis. to be most powerful, **plūrimum posse.**

practice, **exercitātiō**, -ōnis, F.

praetor, **praetor**, -ōris, M.

praise (*noun*), **laus**, **laudis**, F.

praise (*verb*), **laudō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; **conlaudō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

precept, **praeceptum**, -ī, N.

prefer, **mālō**, **mālle**, **māluī**; antepōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum.

prepare, **comparō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; **parō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

prepared, **parātus**, -a, -um.

presence, **praesentia**, -ae, F. in the presence of, **apud**, *prep. w. acc.*

present (*adjective*), **praesēns**, -entis. be present, **adsum**, -esse, -fuī.

present (bestow), **dōnō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

preserve, **cōnservō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

preside over, **praesum**, -esse, -fuī.

prestige, auctōritās, -tātis, F.

prevent, dēterreō, -ēre, -uī, -itum;
　　impediō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum.

pride, superbia, -ae, F.

prison, carcer, -eris, M.

privilege, venia, -ae, F.

produce, prōdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī,
　　-ductum.

profit, frūctus, -ūs, M.; quaestus,
　　-ūs, M.

promise, polliceor, pollicērī, polli-
　　citus sum.

proof, argūmentum, -ī, N.

proposal, sententia, -ae, F.

proscription, prōscrīptiō, -ōnis, F.

protect, tūtor, -ārī, -ātus sum.

protection, praesidium, -ī, N.

provide, prōvideō, -vidēre, -vīdī,
　　-vīsum.

provided that, provided, dum modo
　　(conj.).

providentially, dīvīnitus, adv.

province, prōvincia, -ae, F.

punish, pūniō, -īre, -īvī or -iī,
　　-ītum; multō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum;
　　vindicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

punishment, supplicium, -ī, N.;
　　poena, -ae, F.

purpose, sententia, -ae, F.
　　for the purpose of, ad *with accu-*
　　sative of Gerund or Gerundive;
　　causā *with genitive of Gerund*
　　or Gerundive.

pursuit, studium, -ī, N.

put to death, interficiō, -ficere,
　　-fēcī, -fectum.

put out, restinguō, -stinguere,
　　-stīnxī, -stīnctum.

quaestor, quaestor, -ōris, M.

quiet, be quiet, quiēscō, -ere,
　　quiēvī, quiētum.

Quintus, Quīntus, -ī, M.

Raecius, Raecius, -ī, M.

raise, efferō, efferre, extulī, ēlātum.

rashness, temeritās, -tātis, F.

rather than, potius quam.

read, legō, legere, lēgī, lēctum.
　　read aloud, recitō, -āre, -āvī,
　　-ātum.

realm, imperium, -ī, N.

recall, revocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

receive, recipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -cep-
　　tum; accipiō, -cipere, -cēpī,
　　-ceptum; capiō, capere, cēpī,
　　captum.

recognize, cognōscō, -nōscere,
　　-nōvī, -nitum.

recover, recuperō, -āre, -āvī,
　　-ātum.

reënforcement, praesidium, -ī, N.

refuge, perfugium, -ī, N.

refuse, recūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum;
　　repudiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

regain, recuperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

regard (judge), iūdicō, -āre, -āvī,
　　-ātum.

regarding, dē, *prep. with abl.*

reject, repudiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum;
　　rēiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum.

rejoice, gaudeō, -ēre, gāvīsus sum;
　　laetor, -ārī, -ātus sum.

relax, relaxō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

relieve, līberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum;
　　relevō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

rely on, nītor, nītī, nīsus or nixus
　　sum.
　　relying on (*adjective*), frētus, -a,
　　-um.

remain, maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mān-
　　sum; remaneō, -manēre, -mānsī,
　　-mānsum.

remedy, sānō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

remember, **meminī**, meminisse; reminīscor, reminīscī.

Remi, the Remī, **Rēmī**, -ōrum, M., *pl.*

remind, commoneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.

remove, removeō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum.

renew, renovō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

repent, paenitet, paenitēre, paenituit (*impersonal*).

reply, respondeō, -spondēre, -spondī, -spōnsum.

report, dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum.

reprimand, accūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

reputation, fāma, -ae, F.

repute, ill repute, īnfāmia, -ae, F.

rescue, ēripiō, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptum.

resist, resistō, -sistere, -stitī.

resort, frequentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

resources, cōpiae, -ārum, F., *pl.*; opēs, opum, F., *pl.*

resources of virtue, īnstrūmenta virtūtis.

respect, in no respect, nihil.

restore, restituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtum; reddō, -dere, -didī, -ditum.

restrain, coerceō, -ēre, -uī, -itum; contineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum; dēterreō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.

retain, retineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum; teneō, -ēre, -uī.

return (*noun*), reditus, -ūs, M.

return (*intransitive verb*), redeō, -īre, -iī, -itum; revertor, revertī (revertō, revertere), revertī, reversum.

reveal, indicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

revenue, vectīgal, -ālis, N.

revolution, novae rēs, novārum rērum, F., *pl.*

reward, praemium, -ī, N.; frūctus, -ūs, M.; mercēs, mercēdis, F.

rich, pecūniōsus, -a, -um; beātus, -a, -um.

right, iūs, iūris, N.

rising, ortus, -ūs, M.

rival, competītor, -ōris, M.

river, flūmen, flūminis, N.

road, iter, itineris, N.; via, -ae, F.

rod, virga, -ae, F.

Roman, Rōmānus, -a, -um.

the Romans, Rōmānī, -ōrum, M., *pl.*

Rome, Rōma, -ae, F.

rout, fundō, -ere, fūdī, fūsum.

royal power, rēgnum, -ī, N.

Rudiae, from Rudiae (*adjective*), Rudīnus, -a, -um.

ruin, ruīna, -ae, F.

rule, administrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

Sabines, Sabīnī, -ōrum, M., *pl.*

sacred, sānctus, -a, -um.

sacredness, religiō, -ōnis, F.

safe, salvus, -a, -um; tūtus, -a, -um.

safety, salūs, -ūtis, F.

Sallust, Sallustius, -ī, M.

sally, excursiō, -ōnis, F.

same, īdem, eadem, idem.

Sanga, Sanga, -ae, M.

satisfied, contentus, -a, -um.

save, servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; cōnservō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

say, dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictum; loquor, loquī, locūtus sum.

Scipio, Scīpiō, -ōnis, M.

scorn, contemnō, -temnere, -tempsī, -temptum.

sea, mare, maris, N.

seacoast, ōra marıtıma, ōrae
  marıtımae, F.
seal, sıgnum, -ī, N.
seat, subsellıum, -ī, N.
secede, sēcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -ces-
  sum.
secret, occultus, -a, -um.
secretly, occultē, *adv.*
see, vıdeō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsum; per-
  spıcıō, -spıcere, -spexī, -spectum.
seek, quaerō, -ere, quaesīvī, quae-
  sītum; petō, -ere, petīvī *or* petıī,
  petītum; expetō, -petere, -petīvī
  (-petıī), -petītum.
seem, vıdeor, vıdērī, vīsus sum
  (*pass. of* vıdeō).
seize, occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
self-control, temperantıa, -ae, F.
senate, senātus, -ūs, M.
senate-house, cūrıa, -ae, F.
senator, senātor, -ōrıs, M.
senatorial, senātōrıus, -a, -um.
send, mıttō, -ere, mīsī, missum.
  send ahead, praemıttō, -mıttere,
  -mīsī, -mıssum.
Septımıus, Septımıus, -ī, M.
serious, gravıs, -e.
servile, servīlıs, -e.
set, statuō, -ere, statuī, statūtum.
set fire to, ıncendō, -cendere,
  -cendī, -cēnsum.
set forth, explıcō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
set out, proficīscor, proficīscī, pro-
  fectus sum.
settle, sēdō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
several, complūrēs, -a *or* -ıa, *pl* ;
  nōn nūllī, -ae, -a, *pl.*
shameful, ındıgnus, -a, -um;
  foedus, -a, -um.
shameless, ımpudēns, -entıs, *adj.*

share, commūnıcō, -āre, -āvī,
  -ātum.
shattered, adflıctus, -a, -um.
shop, taberna, -ae, F.
short, brevıs, breve.
Sicilian, the Sicılıans, Sıculī,
  -ōrum, M., *pl.*
Sıcily, Sıcılıa, -ae, F.
sick, aeger, aegra, aegrum.
side, party, pars, partıs, F.
siege, obsıdıō, -ōnıs, F.
sight, appearance, aspectus, -ūs, M.
signify, sıgnıfıcō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
Sılanus, Sīlānus, -ī, M.
silent, tacıtus, -a, -um.
  be silent, taceō, -ēre, tacuī, tacı-
  tum; sıleō, -ēre, -uī; tacēscō,
  -ere.
since, cum *with subjunctıve.*
sister, soror, sorōrıs, F.
situation (thing), rēs, reī, F.
six, sex (*ındecl. num.*).
skill, ars, artıs, F.
slaughter, caedēs, -ıs, F.
slave, servus, -ī, M.
  slaves, servıtıa, -ōrum, N., *pl.*
slight, tenuıs, -e.
small, parvus, -a, -um.
snatch away, ērıpıō, -rıpere,
  -rıpuī, -reptum.
so, ıta, tam, *advs.*
  so great, tantus, -a, -um.
  so many, tot, *ındeclınable.*
solace, sōlācıum, -ī, N.
sold, be sold, vēneō, -īre, -ıī.
soldier, mīles, mīlıtıs, M.
some, quīdam, quaedam, quoddam
  (*substantıve*), nōn nūllī, -ōrum,
  M., *pl.*
  some . . . others, alıī . . . alıī.
son, fīlıus, -ī, M.

son-in-law, gener, generī, M

soothsayer, haruspex, -picis, M

sorrow, maeror, maerōris, M

sorry, be sorry for (repent), paeni-
tet, paenitēre, paenituit; (pity),
miseret, -ēre, -uit.

sort, modus, -ī, M.

Spain, Hispānia, -ae, F.

spare, parcō, -ere, pepercī, parsum,
takes dative; cōnservō, -āre, -āvī,
-ātum, *takes accusative*

speak, loquor, -ī, locūtus sum.

speech, ōrātiō, -ōnis, F.

speed, celeritās, -tātis, F.

spirit, animus, -ī, M.

splendor, splendor, -ōris, M.

spy, speculātor, -ōris, M.

squander, profundō, -fundere,
-fūdī, -fūsum.

stain, macula, -ae, F.

stand in the way, obstō, -stāre,
-stitī.

state, rēs pūblica, reī pūblicae, F.,
cīvitās, -tātis, F.

Statilius, Statilius, -ī, M.

station, in lofty station, in excelsō.

statue, statua, -ae, F.; simulācrum,
-ī, N.; signum, -ī, N.

status, status, -ūs, M.

still, tamen, *adv.*

stir up, concitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum;
cōnflō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; solli-
citō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

stop, sēdō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

storm, tempestās, -tātis, F.

strange, mīrus, -a, -um.

strengthen, corrōborō, -āre, -āvī,
-ātum.

strict, sevērus, -a, -um.

strife, dissēnsiō, -ōnis, F.

strive, certō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

strong, firmus, -a, -um.

struggle, certāmen, -inis, N.

subservient, obnoxius, -a, -um.

success, fēlīcitās, -tātis, F.

such . . . as *(adjective)*, tālis . . .
quālis.

such *(adverb)*, tam.

suffer, accipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -cep-
tum.

suffering, dolor, dolōris, M , cru-
ciātus, -ūs, M.

sufficiently, satis, *adv.*

suit, accommodō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

suitable, idōneus, -a, -um.

suited, accommodātus, -a, -um.

Sulla, Sulla, -ae, M.

of Sulla *(adjective)*, Sullānus,
-a, -um.

Sulpicius, Sulpicius, -ī, M.

summon, arcessō, -cessere, -cessīvī,
-cessītum; vocō, -āre, -āvī,
-ātum.

sun, sōl, sōlis, M.

superhuman, dīvīnus, -a, -um.

suppliant *(adjective)*, supplex,
-icis.

a suppliant, supplex, -icis, M.
and F.

supply, cōpia, -ae, F.

supreme, summus, -a, -um.

surely, certē; profectō, *advs.*

surpass, antecellō, -cellere.

surpassing, excellēns, -entis.

surrender, trādō, -ere, trādidī,
trāditum; ` dēdō, -dere, -didī,
-ditum.

surround, circumdō, -dare, -dedī,
-datum; circumveniō, -venīre,
-vēnī, -ventum.

suspect, suspicor, -ārī, -ātus sum.

suspicion, suspīciō, -ōnis, F.

sword, **gladius, -ī, M.**

take, take up, **capiō, -ere, cēpī, captum.**

  take away, **ēripiō, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptum; tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātum; dētrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum.**

  take from, **dētrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum.**

  take position, **adstō, -stāre, -stitī.**

  take up, **suscipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum.**

talent, **ingenium, -ī, N.**

tear, **lacrima, -ae, F.**

tell, **nārrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

temple, **templum, -ī, N.**

terms, **condiciō, -ōnis, F.**

terror, **terror, terrōris, M.**

testimony, **testimōnium, -ī, N.**

than, **quam,** *conj.*

thank, **grātiās agō (agere, ēgī, āctum).**

thanksgiving, **supplicātiō, -ōnis, F.**

that, in order that, so that *(conjunction),* **ut.**

  (with comparatives) **quō.**

  (after expressions of doubt), **quīn.**

  that not, **nē.**

that, *(demonstrative adj. and pron.),* **ille, illa, illud; is, ea, id,** *(less emphatic than* **ille).**

their *(reflexive),* **suus, -a, -um;**

  (when not reflexive) **eōrum, eārum.**

then, **tum,** *adv.*

there, **ibi,** *adv.*

think, **existimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; arbitror, -ārī, -ātus sum; putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

(feel), **sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsum**

this, **hic, haec, hoc; is, ea, id** *(less emphatic than* **hic).**

thousand, **mille** *(indecl.);* thousands, **mīlia, -ium, N.** *pl.*

threaten, **impendeō, -ēre; minitō -ārī, -ātus sum; minor, -ārī, -ātus sum.**

three, **trēs, tria.**

throng, **multitūdō, -dinis, F.**

throw, **coniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum.**

thus, **ita,** *adv.*

Tiberius, **Tiberius, -ī, M.**

Tigranes, **Tigrānēs, -is, M.**

time, **tempus, temporis, N.**

  at that time, **tum,** *adv.*

timid, **timidus, -a, -um.**

to, **ad; in,** *preps. with acc.*

to the place...to which, **eō...quō** *advs.*

today, **hodiē,** *adv.;* **hodiernus diēs.**

toil, **labor, labōris, M.**

torture *(noun),* **cruciātus, -ūs, M**

torture *(verb),* **cruciō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; excruciō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

toward, **ad; ergā,** *preps. with acc*

town, **oppidum, -ī, N.**

train, **exerceō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.**

training, **disciplīna, -ae, F.**

traitor, **prōditor, -ōris, M.**

Transalpine, **Trānsalpīnus, -a, -um.**

transfer, **trānsferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum.**

treacherous, **īnfīdus, -a, -um.**

treasury, **aerārium, -ī, N.**

treat, **tractō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

trial, **iūdicium, -ī, N.**

  (test), **perīculum, -ī, N.**

  without trial, **causā indictā**

tribunate, of the tribunate, tribū-
  nīcius, -a, -um, *adj.*

tribune, tribūnus, -ī, M.

tributaries, vectīgālēs, -ium, M. *pl*

tribute, stīpendium, -ī, N.

triumph, triumphus, -ī, M.

troublesome, molestus, -a, -um.

true, vērus, -a, -um.

trust (*noun*), fidēs, -eī, F.

trust (*verb*), cōnfīdō, -fīdere, -fīsus
  sum.

truth, vēritās, -tātis, F.

try, cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum.

Tullianum, Tulliānum, -ī, N.

turn, convertō, -vertere, -vertī,
  -versum.

  turn aside, āvertō, -vertere,
    -vertī, -versum.

two, duo, duae, duo.

tyrant, tyrannus, -ī, M.

Umbrenus, Umbrēnus, -ī, M.

uncertain, incertus, -a, -um.

unconquered, invictus, -a, -um.

undergo, suscipiō, -cipere, -cēpī,
  -ceptum.

undertake, suscipio, -cipere, -cēpī,
  -ceptum.

undertaking, cōnātus, -ūs, M.

undying, aeternus, -a, -um.

unfortunate, miser, misera,
  miserum; īnfēlīx, īnfēlīcis.

unfriendly, inimīcus, -a, -um.

ungrateful, ingrātus, -a, -um.

unhappy, miser, misera, miserum.

unharmed, incolumis, -e.

unheard-of, inaudītus, -a, -um.

unite, coniungō, -iungere, -iūnxī,
  -iūnctum; adiungō, -iungere,
  -iūnxī, -iūnctum.

unknown, ignōtus, -a, -um; incog-
  nitus, -a, -um.

unless, nisi, *conj.*

unpopularity, invidia, -ae, F.

unpunished, inultus, -a, -um.

until, dum, *conj.*

unusual, eximius, -a, -um;
  singulāris, -e.

unwilling, be unwilling, nōlō,
  nōlle, nōluī.

unworthy, indignus, -a, -um.

upright, integer, -gra, -grum.

uprightness, integritās, -tātis, F.

uprising, tumultus, -ūs, M.

urge, hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum.

use, ūsūra, -ae, F.

use, ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum.

  use up, cōnsūmō, -sūmere,
    -sūmpsī, -sūmptum.

Utica, Utica, -ae, F.

value, of so great value, tantī.

vanquished, victus, -a, -um.

variance, be at variance, abhorreō,
  -ēre, -uī.

Varus, Vārus, -ī, M.

Verres, Verrēs, -is, M.

verse, versus, -ūs, M.

very modest, permodestus, -a, -um.

veteran, veterānus, -ī, M.

veto, intercessiō, -ōnis, F.

vexation, dolor, dolōris, M.

vicious, prāvus, -a, -um.

victor, victor, victōris, M.

victory, victōria, -ae, F.

vie, certō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

villa, vīlla, -ae, F.

village, vīcus, -ī, M.

villainy, scelus, sceleris, N.

violate, violō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

violence, vīs, (vīs), F.

virtue, virtūs, -tūtis, F.

voice, vōx, vōcis, F.

Volturcius, **Volturcius**, -ī, M.

wage, **gerō, -ere, gessī, gestum.**

wait, wait for, **exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

wanting, be wanting, **dēsum, -esse, -fuī.**

war, **bellum, -ī, N.**
    of war (*adj.*), **mīlitāris, -e.**
    make war, **bellum īnferre.**

ward off, **dēpellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum; prōpulsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

warn, **moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.**

watch, **vigilō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

watchful, **dīligēns, -entis; vigilāns, -antis.**

water, **aqua, -ae, F.**

way (road), **via, -ae, F.;** (manner), **modus, -ī, M.**

wealth, **dīvitiae, -ārum, F.,** *pl.*

weapon, **ferrāmentum, -ī, N.**
    weapons, **arma, -ōrum, N.,** *pl.*

weeping, **flētus, -ūs, M.**

weight, have weight, **valeō, -ēre, -uī.**

what (*interrog.*), **quid** *substantive;* **quī, quae, quod,** *adj.*

when, **cum; ubi.**

where, **ubi,** *adv.*

while, **dum,** *adv.*
    a little while ago, **paulō ante.**

who, what, **quī, quae, quod** (*relative pronoun*)*;* **quis, quid** (*interrogative pronoun*).

whole, **tōtus, -a, -um.**

why, **cūr,** *adv.*

wickedly, **scelerātē,** *adv.*

wife, **uxor, uxōris, F.**

will, **nūtus, -ūs, M.**

willing, be willing, **volō, velle, voluī.**

win, **conciliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; vincō, vincere, vīcī, victum.**

wipe out, **dēleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum.**

wisdom, **cōnsilium, -ī, N.; sapientia, -ae, F.**

wise, **sapiēns, -entis.**

wish (*noun*), **voluntās, -tātis, F.**

wish (*verb*), **cupiō, -ere, cupīvī** or **cupiī, cupītum; volō, velle, voluī.**
    not wish, **nōlō, nōlle, nōluī.**

with, **cum,** *prep. with abl.;* **apud,** *prep. with acc.*

withdraw (*transitive*), **abstrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum; sē recipere** (**mē recipiō,** etc.).

withdraw (*intransitive*), **exeō, -īre, -iī, -itum; discēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum.**

without, **sine,** *prep. with abl*

witness, **testis, -is, M.** *and* F

woman, **mulier, -eris, F.**

word, **verbum, -ī, N.**

worthy, **dignus, -a, -um.**

wound, **vulnus, vulneris, N.**

wrath, **īrācundia, -ae, F.**

write, **scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptum.**

writer, **scrīptor, -ōris, M.**

year, **annus, -ī, M.**

yield, **cēdō, -ere, cessī, cessum; concēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum.** (obey), **pāreō, -ēre, -uī.**

you, **tū, tuī.**

young man, **adulēscēns, adulēscentis, M.**

your, **tuus, -a, -um; vester, vestra, vestrum.**

youth, **adulēscentia, -ae, F.**

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